



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Headquarters file 62-0-71397

447

WRIGHT PATMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
STATE OF TEXAS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
828 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
- 20515

HOME ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 1886, TEEKANCA, TEXAS
75288

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

COMMITTEES:
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CHAIRMAN
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
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SMALL BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

February 2, 1968

b7C

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed letter and news clippings are forwarded to
you for appropriate comments.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wright Patman
Wright Patman

Miscellaneous

Ack
[Redacted]
2-6-68
[Redacted]

b7C

EX 109

REC 22

13 FEB 7 1968

CORRESPONDENCE

3 ENCLOSURE

448

TRUE COPY

Dear Sir!

Our first step in trying to cure some of the ills in the U. S. A.
would be to start at the top it seems to me -

Would it be possible for you to send proof that these clippings
are not true? Thank you

Yours truly

[REDACTED]

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b7c [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

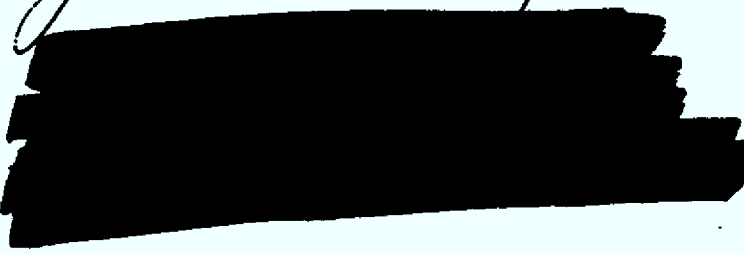
449

Dear Sir:

Our first step in trying to cure
some of the ills in the U.S.A.
would be to start at the top it
seems to me -

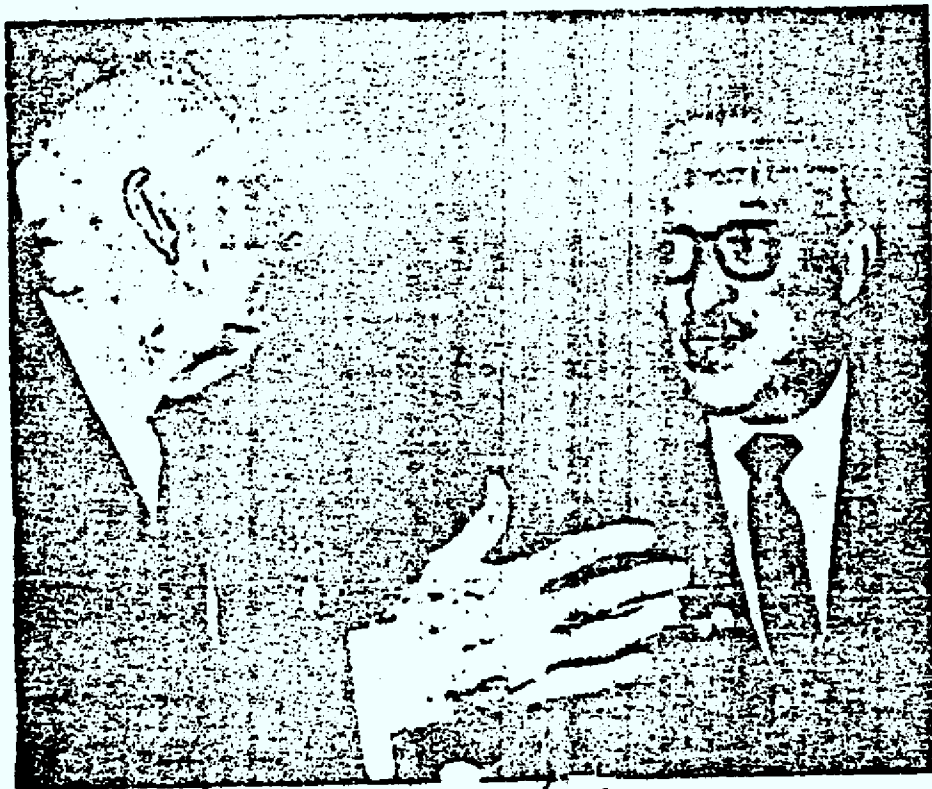
Should it be possible for you
to send proof that these clippings
are not true? Thank you.

Yours truly



MC 

b7c



Both Hugo Black (l.) and Thurgood Marshall (r.) were appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court despite documented participation in communist fronts. Congressional hearings show that Black was involved with a "communist transmission belt" known as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. This Red outfit was actually a Lehman-Durr operation organized in Alabama and later moved to Louisiana.

Justice Black married Josephine Foster in 1921. She also had commie-front citations. Clifford Durr married sister Virginia Foster in 1926. Thurgood was another Lehman protégé, and was for many years on payroll of Lehman-dominated NAACP. Congressional hearings also showed many communist front citations for him.

[REDACTED]

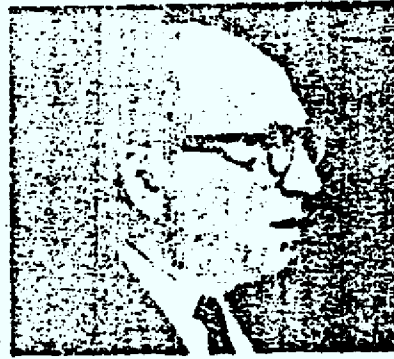
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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451

71-115



On the one hand the LBJ Administration is subsidizing Dr. Benjamin Spock (left), and on the other hand it's trying to put him in jail.

This photograph is from an official report of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare entitled *Emphasis Fluoridation*. The expensive bulletin, paid for by taxpayers, pictures opponents of fluoridation as a bunch of nuts; it extols and salutes Spock as a Keeper of the Truth.

The picture at right is of Wilbur J. Cohen, Under Secretary of the Department and a Spock booster. Spock argues that he has a right to dissent in behalf of communism but

questions the right of ordinary citizens to dissent in behalf of pure drinking water!

Spock is not a pacifist as many believe--just pro-integration, and pro-Red. In World War II he served as a lieutenant commander in the USNR. Cohen was never in the armed forces in any of the bloody wars.

February 6, 1968

REC 22

REC 22

EX 109

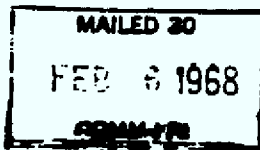
Honorable Wright Patman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of February 2nd,
with enclosures.

In response to your request, while I would
like very much to be of assistance in answering the inquiry
of [REDACTED] information in our files must be maintained
as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of
Justice. I regret I am unable to furnish the information you
desire, and I am herewith returning the material you made
available. b7C

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (3)

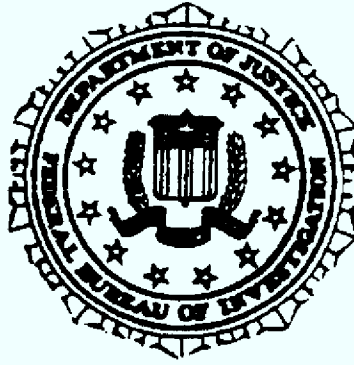
NOTE: Bufiles show we have maintained cordial relations with Congressman Patman for many years. Last outgoing, 7-3-67, expressed Director's condolence in death of the Congressman's wife. No record in Bufiles on [REDACTED] Enclosures consisted of letter from [REDACTED] inquiring as to authenticity of two newspaper clippings which she enclosed concerning [REDACTED] Thurgood Marshall and [REDACTED] Newspaper alleged communist affiliation by [REDACTED] and Marshall, and pointed out that a pro-Rep. [REDACTED] is being subsidized by the present administration which on the other hand is trying to put him in jail.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

453

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FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Headquarters file 62-86660

b7c

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor [REDACTED] Room 7633

Subj: Thorpe Marshall

☒ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☒ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File

Searcher's
Initial [REDACTED]
Date 12-11-50

☒ Restricted to Locality of
NY from 1947 to date

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

☒ 100-3-75-A-10.21 5-11-48
☒ 61-7341-34-A-10.21 2-18-48
100-7321-246, p17; 136,
~~44-2004-1, 3,~~
~~44-1941-1,~~
100-7321-481, p10; 232,
~~66-8603-1-34-665,~~
~~65-56402-1-2153, 263,~~
☒ 100-363501-3,
~~44-2545-4,~~
☒ 100-7321-233, p2C; 4
☒ 62-66493-5,
☒ 62-82273-A-2nd. stage

2-12-48

Writter
Initialed

455

N.A.A.C.P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND.

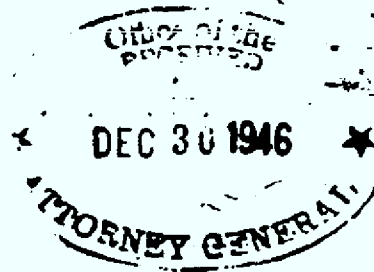
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WILMINGTON, DEL.
Leah L. Kading

December 27,

Hon. Tom C. Clark
Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

You will remember that sometime ago, I to bring to your personal attention matters affect Negroes in connection with the Department of Justice. The Federal Bureau of Investigation done a good job on peonage in the South. With exception of peonage, the record of the F.B. investigating cases involving Negroes has been one-sided. The inability of the F.B.I. to identify any members of the lynch mob in the Monroe, lynchings is the latest example of this. In disturbance at Columbia, Tennessee, on February 26th of this year, it is reported that F.B.I. were sent in almost immediately and were supposed to have made a thorough and complete investigation. They were unable to produce the name of a single individual responsible for the acts of violence and destruction of the property of the Negroes in town.

In the past, the N.A.A.C.P. and other organizations have used inexperienced investigators who usually been able to produce the names of the members of the mobs. In the recent Minden, Louisiana, the President of our New Orleans Branch, who had no experience as an investigator, was able to produce the names of members of that mob. In the case of Isaac Woodard by Officer Skull, in Batesburg, we were able to produce eyewitnesses and the names of the police officer.

The F.B.I. has established for itself a veritable record for ferreting out persons who

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62-86660-1
ENCLOSURE

Communications are acceptable for U. S. Internal Tax Purposes

Hon. Tom C. Clark

December 27, 194

our federal laws. This great record extends from the prosecution of vicious spies and saboteurs, who are trained in the methods of evading identification and arrest, to nondescript hoodlums who steal cheap automobiles and drive them across state lines. On the other hand, the F.B.I. has been unable to identify or bring to trial persons charged with violations of federal statutes where Negroes are the victims. Such a record demonstrates the uneven administration of federal criminal statutes, which should not be tolerated.

You have called for a strengthening of the Federal Civil Rights Statutes, yet, I am sure it is apparent that there can be very little use to strengthen these Civil Rights Statutes if the F.B.I. continues its policy of being unable to produce the names of persons guilty of such crimes.

You will remember that Section 49 of Title 8 provides that you and other officials of the Federal Government are specifically required, at the expense of the United States, "to institute prosecution against all persons violating any of the provisions of Chapter 3 of Title 18 ... and to cause such persons to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, for trial before the Court of the United States or the territorial court having cognizance of the offense." This statute places an additional burden on you and other law enforcement officials of the Federal Government over and above other duties included in the oath of office. For this reason, I believe that you, as Attorney General of the United States, have the clear duty and responsibility of making a complete investigation of one of your departments, namely, the F.B.I., to determine why it is impossible for this department to maintain a record as to crimes in which Negroes are victims comparable to its record as to other crimes.

This letter is being sent to you without being released to the press, and no publicity whatsoever is being given to other than possible discussion with members of our staff. I expect to be in Washington during the early part of January and would appreciate an opportunity to discuss this matter further with you if you so desire.

Very truly yours,

Thurgood Marshall
Thurgood Marshall
Special Counsel

TM:GS
uopwa-19-CIO

P.S. In connection with the failure to identify members of the mob in the Monroe, Ga., lynchings, I imagine you have noticed the editorial in the NEW YORK TIMES for Saturday, December 21st, captioned "The Silent Indictment".

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"COMMITTEE OF 100"

William Allen Nelson, Chairman
 William Agar
 Mrs. Ernest E. Alexander
 Joseph Clark Baldwin
 Roger M. Baldwin
 Barbara W. Barnow
 Jacob Billings
 Justice Jane M. Bolls
 Albert Bank
 Bishop James A. Bray
 Van Wyck Brown
 T. T. Brunsbach
 Mrs. Samuel McCrea Caver
 Allen Knight Chalmers
 Mrs. Richard S. Childs
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Harry Emerson Fosdick
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 Harry D. Gidman
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 S. Ralph Harlow
 Harold Hart
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 Charles S. Johnson
 Mordred W. Johnson
 Rufus M. Jones
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 Frank Klingman
 Freda Klawnsky
 Florence H. LeGardie
 John Howard Lindsay
 Bishop W. Appleson Lawrence
 W. Earl Latham
 Henry Smith Loper
 Alfred Baker Lewis
 Ira F. Lewis

Alvin Locke
 Bishop Francis J. McConnell
 Karl Mannheim
 Annie Nathan Meyer
 Carl Murphy
 Harold E. Nandy
 Reinhold Niebuhr
 Robert Lincoln O'Brien
 Bishop G. Bromley Oxman
 George L. Palen
 Bishop Edward L. Parrish
 Patrick Perkins
 Ralph Brown Perry
 David Phillips
 Mrs. Gilbert Fischer
 Edwin Mitchell Posen
 A. Philip Randolph
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 Allen H. Robinson
 J. J. Ryan
 Gary Emory Shipley
 James T. Stewart
 George N. Shaffer
 Bishop David H. Sims
 Arthur E. Spingarn
 Norman Thomas
 Ernest Fremont Tittle
 Carl Van Doren
 Oswald Garrison Villard
 Carter Wesley
 Justice James H. Wolfe
 Mary E. Woolley
 Bradford Young

The "Committee of 100", a voluntary cooperative group of individuals headed by William A. Nelson, has sponsored the appeal of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. since 1943, and has called for public subscription of \$100,000 during 1946 to enable the Fund to meet urgent problems arising out of the post-war emergency.

FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO

Official indicated below by check mark

MEMORANDUM

Solicitor General	
Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Claims	
Alien Enemy Control Section	
Alien Property Section	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Solicitor General	
Director, FBI	
Director of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Liaison Officer, Immigration and Naturalization	
Administrative Assistant	
Division of Accounts	
Division of Communications and Records	
Division of Supplies	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	
Director of Public Information	
Mr. Morison	
Mr. Darsey	
Mr. Ford	
Mrs. Stewart	
Miss O'Donnell	
Miss McCarron	
Miss Realy	
Mrs. Kroll	
Miss Adams	
Miss Doyle	
Miss Moore	
Miss Dennis	

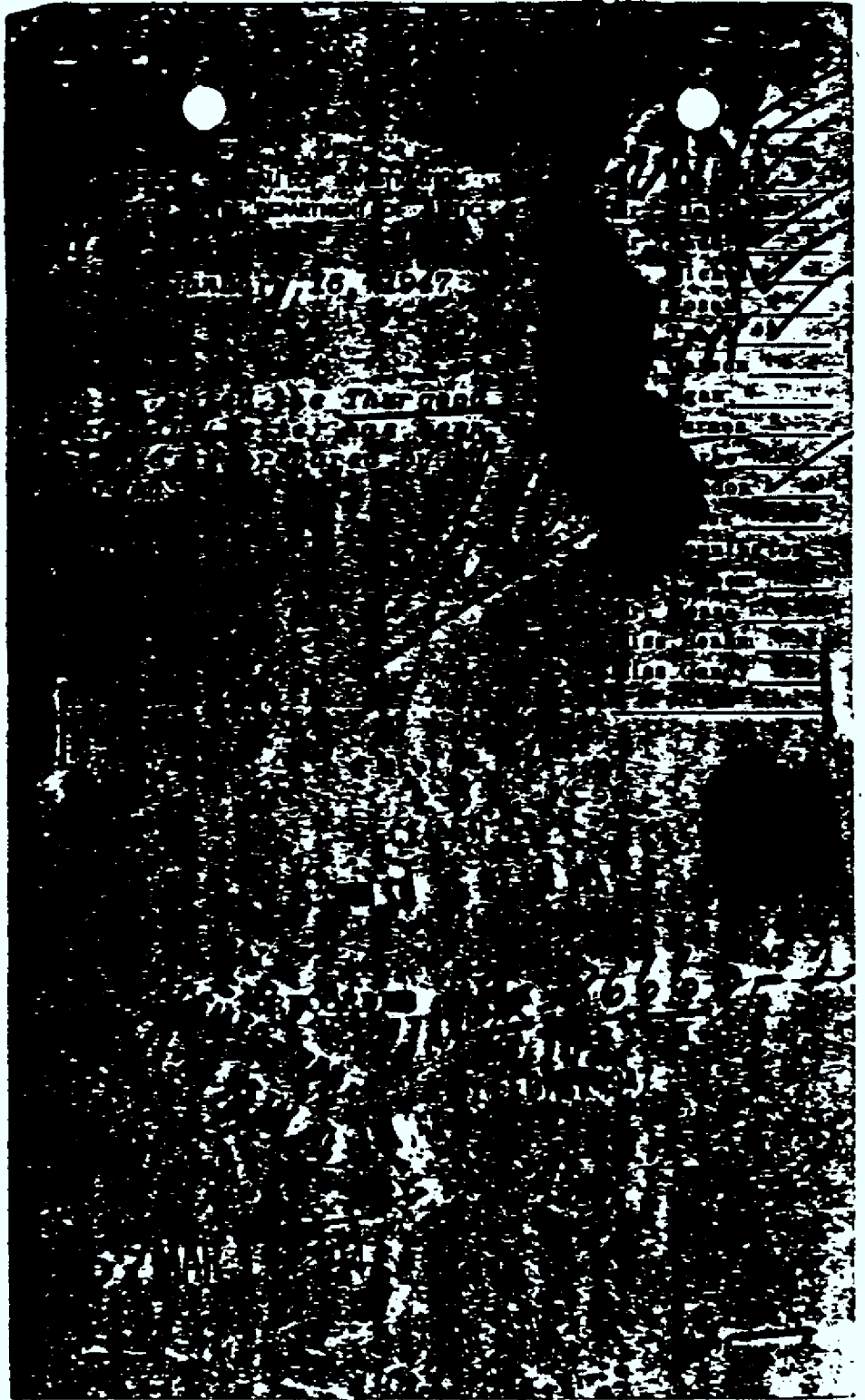
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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 10, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: COMPLAINT BY THURGOOD MARSHALL
REGARDING CIVIL RIGHTS INVESTIGATIONS

I am returning herewith the letter addressed to you date of December 27, 1946 by Mr. Thurgood Marshall, Special of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Legal Defense and Educational Fund, in which Mr. Marshall is critical of the work of the FBI in investigating cases involving negroes.

In order that you may be fully advised concerning the with reference to individual cases referred to in Mr. Marshall's letter, I am setting out hereafter information concerning the situations and I am, in addition, attaching hereto a suggestion to Mr. Marshall's letter. I must state, however, that I do not expect Marshall to accept any factual explanation of situations about which he has complained, because I have from previous dealings with him that he is most careless as to the and facts in the charges which he makes against the FBI. In of his attitude, I might point out that under date of May 1 Mr. Marshall addressed to me a letter in which he charged me on the part of Special Agents of the Bureau in conducting cases involving negroes and in interviewing negroes. The charges Mr. Marshall were, if true, serious.

By letter dated May 14, 1946 addressed to Mr. Marshall assured him that I would not tolerate any acts of misconduct part of Bureau agents and explained to him that I would convene immediate administrative inquiry into the charges made by him. He would furnish the names of the persons making the complaints against the Bureau agents, in order that I could determine the identity of the agents allegedly indulging in misconduct. To some length in my letter of May 14th to explain to Mr. Marshall that "stringent disciplinary action is taken against any agent who, by any act, prejudices the Bureau's program of a thorough, impartial and entirely ethical and legal investigation of all cases". Despite my request for identifying data which permit me to make investigation into Mr. Marshall's charges against Bureau agents and despite my assurance to him that disciplinary



KEEP IN F. B. I. FILES

4/1/47 C.F.

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U. S. MAR 18 1947

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

JAN 1 1946

ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Memorandum for the Attorney General

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action would be taken where justified, Mr. Marshall has never answered my letter of May 14th or furnished any information would permit me to investigate the charges made.

I believe that Mr. Marshall's obvious hostility to the Bureau dominates the thinking of his associates in the legal operations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I might point out that when the Bureau was desiring to conduct an investigation into the case involving assault upon [redacted] by [redacted] at South Carolina, the victim, [redacted] a negro, when interviewed by Bureau agents, declined to furnish any information to us on grounds that [redacted] Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had instructed him not to talk to the FBI except in [redacted] presence and the permission of [redacted]. According to [redacted] stated, in referring to the FBI, that "They are not on your side they are on the side of the government". It might be noted in this situation that [redacted] was the victim of an assault and the witness in the Bureau's efforts to conduct an investigation determine whether there had been a violation of Federal Civil Rights Statutes. The restrictions placed upon [redacted] by the N.A.A.C.P. representative resulted in considerable needless delay in the investigation of this case.

Marshall cites the Roger Walcott lynching case near Milledgeville, Georgia, as an example of the one-sided investigations conducted in this type of case. I believe that it should be pointed out to Marshall in connection with that case that a thorough and extensive investigation has been conducted, in the course of which nearly 2,000 people have been interviewed, and that the testimony of approximately 106 witnesses was heard by a Federal Grand Jury at Athens, Georgia, which Grand Jury did not return any indictment.

Marshall refers also to the Columbia, Tennessee, race riot on February 25 and 26, 1946, an investigation of which was conducted by this Bureau and reports submitted to the Criminal Division under the caption "Racial Violence Columbia, Tennessee; Civil Rights Domestic Violence". You will recall that at the conclusion of the investigation in that case all of the facts were presented to the Federal Grand Jury and that at the conclusion of the testimony the jury expressed the opinion that there had been no violation of Federal statute and further commended the law enforcement officials for their manner in handling the situation.

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Memorandum for the Attorney General

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Later on in his letter, Marshall points out thaty called for a strengthening of the Federal Civil Rights Stat but questions the effectiveness of any such statutes when tions and convictions do not result from the investigation the statutes already in force. I believe it can be pointe Marshall that the two bases referred to above tend to show for specific civil rights statutes with clearly defined vi rather than the failure of the Bureau or the Department wh operating under the present highly controversial statutes.

Marshall makes the further statement that the N.A. has used inexperienced investigators who have been able to the names of the members of mobs and refers specifically t recent Minden, Louisiana, lynching. Reports of investigat that case have been forwarded to the Criminal Division und caption "Deputy Sheriff [redacted] et al.; J Jones and [redacted] - Victims, Civil Rights and Violence". You will recall that that case involved the re two negroes by Deputy Sheriff [redacted] to a mob of men who t out and severely beat them, as a result of which Jones dis [redacted] survived. Indictments have already been handed down Deputy Sheriff [redacted] Deputy Sheriff [redacted] and three p individuals who were members of the mob. A number of eye some of whom were negroes, have identified some of the men the mob and one negro informant reported what he believed list of the individuals involved but had no evidence to su his belief. I believe it should be pointed out to Marshall although information as to suspects in some cases has been by the N.A.A. C.P. or some of its representatives, the fur of such names of suspects does not constitute a solution t ular case although it does lend invaluable assistance. A the real problem in these cases is to obtain definite and evidence admissible in court to prove the identity of the responsible.

In referring to the [redacted] case which, you recall, involved the beating of [redacted] by [redacted] at Batesburg, South Carolina, which resulted in [redacted] blindness, Marshall states that the N.A.A.C.P. was able to eye witnesses and the name of the police officer. In this it is to be noted that the original complaint received from N.A.A.C.P. and from victim [redacted] stated that the beating at Aiken, South Carolina, and it was not until the investi this Bureau had been instituted that it was learned that t had actually occurred at Batesburg. Marshall's statement witnesses were produced is misleading but the Bureau agent

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Memorandum for the Attorney General

viewed all persons suggested by the N.A.A.C.P. and furnished information to government attorneys.

To refute Marshall's charges that the FBI has exhibited bias and prejudice in conducting investigations involving me. I believe that a few cases where successful prosecutions have had in civil rights cases should be cited and that Marshall be informed in no uncertain terms that all investigations conducted by the Bureau are conducted impartially and without regard to the race or color of any persons involved.

Respectfully,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Attachments

get up letter on this

OO-247

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Gurnea ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Mr. Pennington ✓
 Mr. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓

October 18, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I am attaching hereto a summary of our relationships with Thurgood Marshall. As you suggest, we have not included our entire relationships with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as such a memorandum would be exceedingly voluminous; however, the pertinent data on Marshall are incorporated.

Respectfully,

[Signature] W. B. Nichols

Attachment
 Index back of memo

Thurgood Marshall - Summary
 1-34

RECORDED
 INDEXED

162-86660-3
 FBI
 15 FEB 28 1948

56 MAR 13 1948

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
 TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

316

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October 18, 1947

Re: THURGOOD MARSHALL

I. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

According to a letter from the NAACP dated September 19, 1947, Thurgood Marshall appears on a list of executive officers of the Association as Special Counsel.

He was listed as a sponsor of the American Civil Liberties Union, (Southern California Branch,) according to the Annual Report of the organization for 1939.

According to information received in 1942, Marshall was on the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union.

On February 10, 1944, there was an announcement of the results of a nationwide poll by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library to determine the six white individuals or organizations and the twelve Negro individuals or organizations which had done the most outstanding work during the preceding year for the improvement of race-relations. Among the Negroes nominated was Thurgood Marshall.

The Daily Worker on July 1, 1946, indicated that Marshall received the Spingarn Medal, the NAACP's highest award, for his work in defense of Negroes, at the 37th Conference of the organization in Cincinnati.

A report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities lists Thurgood Marshall as being an officer of the International Juridical Association. This same report on page 809 lists him as a member of the National Committee of this association from Maryland.

Identification records reflect that one Thurgood Marshall, Negro, born July 2, 1908, at Baltimore, Maryland, was fingerprinted in the Virgin Islands on October 1, 1946, when he applied for a passport. These prints were searched against the criminal files of the Identification Division on October 15, 1947, and no record was found.

II. IDEOLOGICAL SYMPATHIES

The NAACP had a two-day conference in Florence, South Carolina, on June 13 and 14, 1943, at which Thurgood Marshall was the principal speaker. [redacted] who was then [redacted] of the Wilson colored school in Florence, South Carolina, stated that he had met Marshall and believed him to be a loyal American who would go as far as he could to further the aims of his organization but would not permit anything radical to be done to accomplish the desired end.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~1-1-1948~~

62-1161-3
ENCLOSURE

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He advised that Marshall, as a private individual, believed much as he did regarding the methods used by the organization (NAACP) in appealing to the mass of Negroes. The informant stated, however, that Marshall had remarked in private to him that although he does not believe in some of the things he advocates from the speaker's platform, the best way to secure the mass support of the colored people was through advocacy of an active militant attitude toward the betterment of the colored race.

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[redacted] colored minister of Florence, South Carolina, who belonged to the NAACP, stated that Marshall was a loyal American and that although he would be militant in helping his organization achieve its aims he would not allow the use of force or un-American or illegal means.

The Florence, South Carolina, morning paper on June 18, 1943, quoted Marshall as stating that the recent race riots in Detroit were attributed to subversive groups. He discussed Army treatment of Negroes and was very praiseworthy of the way in which the Army and entire Federal government treated Negro people. He stated this was not true of very many local agencies. Marshall added that the colored people had more to lose should the Axis nations be victorious than did the white people. In general terms he condemned subversive organizations of all kinds and warned the Negroes against them. He said that they should be ever alert to advance the cause of the colored people but that they should be Americans first and strive for their own betterment secondly. He added that Communists were not as active among the colored people today as they were fifteen years ago for the colored people have found that Communism does not give them what they expect to get. Marshall advised a Bureau informant that it was not the policy of NAACP to be belligerent in any way but hinted that the organization would sponsor a group which would be belligerent if the association believed in the aims of the organization.

[redacted] a Negress who was formerly [redacted] of San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP, advised that it was necessary in 1943 to hold two meetings before officers could be elected. She admitted that early in 1943 and during the year 1942 she had attempted to work with Communist Party members in the Association in harmony. After they could not agree on the new officers at the first meeting, they held another meeting on December 3, 1943. [redacted] attempted to turn the chair over to one Wesley Peoples and immediately the Communist Party members objected and recommended another person as Chairman. After much argument, it was finally decided to draft Thurogood Marshall as Chairman. He happened to be in the city on other business.

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Marshall consented and was given two ballots - one prepared by [redacted] supporters and the other by the Communist-dominated group. Marshall proposed that instead of using either that both be used as a guide and that the members vote on a blank sheet of paper, which was done. [redacted] alleged that the Communists attempted to influence the Negroes to vote against her. She stated that she had a discussion with Marshall about a week before the election, at which time she explained to him the trouble they were having with Communists. He allegedly told her he knew the Communists were trying to move into the various chapters of the NAACP and especially on the Pacific Coast. He reportedly urged [redacted] to have a show-down fight with the Communists. He appeared quite sympathetic and interested in the problem. [redacted] advised she later learned that Marshall also had a conference with her opponents, with whom Marshall was quite friendly. She was of the opinion that these Communists swayed the opinion of Marshall against her.

The January 2, 1944, issue of the Daily Worker contained the first of a series of articles by [redacted] on what had been done about the causes of the August race riots in Harlem the preceding year. A number of people were listed as having been interviewed to get material for the articles and Marshall's name was included among them. The gist of the articles was that the causes of the race riots were still present.

The New York Amsterdam News, a Negro newspaper, indicated on January 20, 1945, that [redacted] of the OPA area rent office in Harlem, had been removed from his post the preceding week. An informant said that [redacted] was definitely a fellow traveler and quite possibly a member of the Communist Party. An article in this paper quoted Thurgood Marshall as stating in a letter [redacted] "The removal of the only Negro serving as a rent director in Region 2, or so far as we know the only one in the country, raises a serious question as to the real reason for his removal." Marshall was further quoted as stating in the letter that [redacted] "possesses to a high degree the qualifications generally regarded as desirable for such an administrative office. [redacted] is a Negro. It is obvious that any governmental action in an area which includes Harlem has a direct effect upon race relations, not only in the area involved but throughout the country."

The weekly intelligence summary of the Army Service Forces, Headquarters First Service Command, Boston, Massachusetts, for the week ending February 15, 1946, contains an item from a source described as "completely reliable" that Thurgood Marshall, as legal representative of the New York NAACP Headquarters, held

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a meeting with the Boston NAACP on February 4, 1946, as a result of a protest against election procedure. A Communist supported faction had been elected and the defeated conservative faction was protesting. Marshall explained that he had not come to Boston to settle the matter but simply to act as arbiter for the two factions and to report to the National NAACP, New York, concerning the dispute. b7C

The Cleveland Press on March 13, 1946, stated that the Cleveland branch of the NAACP and a Citizens' Committee were sponsoring a protest mass meeting against the "ugly race situation" in Columbia, Tennessee. The meeting was to be held on March 15 and among the speakers was Thurgood Marshall, [redacted] (reported Communist Party member), [redacted] (Communist Party sympathizer), [redacted] of the Communist Party, and others.

On April 10, 1947, [redacted] advised a Special Agent in Austin, Texas, that he was trying to set up a NAACP chapter at the University of Texas, and that certain individuals who followed the Communist Party line were trying to get control of it. [redacted] contacted Thurgood Marshall, who said that if any office of a NAACP chapter was held by a Communist the chapter would be withdrawn.

A confidential informant of the New York Office advised on August 22, 1947, that [redacted] of the Daily Worker, sent the following telegram on August 21, 1947, to Thurgood Marshall and numerous other parties:

"Have you seen [redacted] brief in [redacted] case and will you comment for publication in our paper?"

A confidential informant of the New York Office reported that Marshall is a good friend of Max Yergan, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, President of the National Negro Congress, and a key figure in known Communist circles. The same informant termed Marshall as a "fellow traveler" and added that he may possibly be a member of the Communist Party.

III. CHARGES AGAINST THE BUREAU

[redacted] Case

Allegation:

The Department of Justice files contain a letter dated January 30, 1942, from Thurgood Marshall, lambasting the Department for failing to prosecute in this case. Marshall stated in his letter "the reason there is no evidence is

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because of the type of investigation made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This case was reported to the Department of Justice in June of 1940. The FBI Agents sent to investigate the charge against [redacted] talked to [redacted] as soon as they reach Brownsville and took him with them on their rounds to question witnesses. Quite naturally the Negroes would not 'talk' in front of [redacted] who had already killed at least one Negro and run several others out of town." This letter was acknowledged over Wendell Berge's signature on February 11, 1942, and stated in substance that facts did not justify prosecution. The letter did not make reference to the material quoted above nor was the letter called to the Bureau's attention.

Facts:

On the morning of June 23, 1940, the body of a Negro named Albert Williams was found floating in a river near Brownsville, Tennessee. It appeared that prior to finding the body certain Negroes had gone to the election officials to inquire about voting in the 1940 elections. [redacted]

[redacted] was the principal subject, according to the allegations. On June 24, 1940, the Memphis office advised by teletype that the Assistant U. S. Attorney at Memphis had received Departmental instructions for an investigation at Brownsville. The SAC advised that he would proceed unless advised to the contrary. On June 29 a preliminary report was submitted and on July 11, 1940, the Department requested an active investigation. In November of 1940, the U. S. Attorney at Memphis stated that no additional inquiry was deemed necessary or practical. In December of that year the Department advised no further investigation was necessary. On January 23, 1942, the Attorney General's office advised the U. S. Attorney to close the case. All Agents working on the case denied that [redacted] accompanied them on the investigation and [redacted] when recently interviewed, denied he accompanied the Agents.

On September 24, 1947, Marshall directed a letter to the Bureau on this same case making the following charges:

Allegation:

Special Agents took [redacted] along with them while questioning Negro witnesses.

Facts:

[redacted] This is emphatically denied by all Agents and [redacted]

b7C

Allegation:

[redacted] and Wendell Berge stated that the FBI could not locate a witness named [redacted] and that he, Marshall, located [redacted] without difficulty.

Facts:

It is true that we attempted to locate this individual with negative results but we could and would have located him had we not been told to hold the investigation in abeyance by the U. S. Attorney.

Allegation:

The FBI could not locate a witness named [redacted] and that he, Marshall, went to Brownsville and ascertained that [redacted] was actually [redacted] who was residing in Chicago. Marshall said he went to Chicago and found [redacted] without difficulty.

Facts:

A lead had been set out to obtain the address of [redacted] but apparently due to the normal delinquency in the Memphis Office, the lead was not covered. It would have been had the investigation not been terminated by Department orders.

On October 6, 1947, the Director sent a letter to Marshall pointing out the matters noted above concerning the [redacted] case and defending our position and denying his allegations. In this letter the Director suggested that in the future complaints received by Marshall concerning the FBI should be called to the Director's attention so that an appropriate inquiry can be made. The Director stated, "I believe this will be effective in getting results which I am sure both you and I desire."

Monroe, Georgia, Lynching

Allegation:

On December 27, 1946, Marshall wrote to the Attorney General pointing out that he, Marshall, agreed to bring to the Attorney General's personal attention matters which affect Negroes in connection with the Department of Justice. In this letter, Marshall stated, "the Federal Bureau of Investigation has done a good job on peonage in the South. With the exception of peonage, the record of the FBI in investigating cases involving Negroes has been notably one-sided. The inability of the FBI to

identify any members of the lynch mob in the ~~Monroe~~, Georgia, lynching is the latest example of this."

Pointing out that the Attorney General had called for a strengthening of the Federal Civil Rights Statutes, Marshall claimed that there would be very little use to strengthen these statutes if the FBI continued its policy of being unable to produce the names of persons guilty of such crimes. He said that he believed it was the Attorney General's duty of making a complete investigation of the FBI to determine why it is impossible for the FBI to maintain a record as to crimes in which Negroes are victims comparable to its record as to other crimes.

Facts:

On January 10, 1947, the Director in a memorandum to the Attorney General answered the charges of Marshall. The Director pointed out that frankly he did not expect Marshall to accept any factual explanation of the situations about which Marshall had complained because the Director had found from previous dealings with Marshall that Marshall was most careless as to the truth and facts in the charges which he makes against the FBI.

The Director mentioned the Roger Malcolm lynching case near Monroe, Georgia, which Marshall cited. It was pointed out that a thorough and exhaustive investigation had been conducted in the course of which nearly 2,800 persons had been interviewed and that the testimony of approximately 106 witnesses was heard by a Federal Grand Jury in Athens, Georgia, which Grand Jury did not return any indictments.

Columbia, Tennessee, Race Riots

Allegation:

In his letter of December 27, 1946, to the Attorney General, Marshall stated, "In the disturbance at Columbia, Tennessee, on February 25 and 26 of this year, it is reported that FBI Agents were sent in almost immediately and were supposed to have made a thorough and complete investigation, yet, they were unable to produce the name of a single individual responsible for the acts of violence and the destruction of the property of the Negroes in that town."

Facts:

The Director, in his memorandum to the Attorney General dated January 10, 1947, referred to the Columbia, Tennessee, race riot on February 25 and 26, 1946, mentioned by

Marshall. It was pointed out that an investigation of this case was conducted and reports submitted to the Criminal Division under the caption, "Racial Violence, Columbia, Tennessee; Civil Rights and Domestic Violence." It was indicated that at the conclusion of this investigation all of the facts were presented to a Federal Grand Jury and at the conclusion of the testimony, the jury expressed the opinion that there had been no violation of any Federal statute and further commended the law enforcement officers for their manner of handling the situation.

Minden, Louisiana, Lynchings

Allegation:

Marshall, in his letter to the Attorney General on December 27, 1946, pointed out that his organization and other organizations have used inexperienced investigators who have usually been able to produce the names of the members of the mobs. In the Minden, Louisiana, lynchings, Marshall stated, "the President of our New Orleans Branch, with no experience as an investigator, was able to produce the names of members of that mob."

Facts:

It will be recalled that this is the case in which Congressman Overton Brooks of Louisiana took an interest. On the evening of March 3, 1947, the Bureau received inquiries from the press regarding a statement issued by the Congressman on the case in which he denounced the FBI as a result of the prosecutive action instituted in Louisiana, growing out of the killing of John Cecil Jones on August 8, 1946, and the beating of [REDACTED] near Minden, Louisiana.

With reference to Marshall's allegation, the Director advised the Attorney General that reports of the investigation in that case were forwarded to the Criminal Division under the caption, "Deputy Sheriff [REDACTED] et al; John Cecil Jones and [REDACTED] - Victims; Civil Rights and Domestic Violence." This case involved the release of two Negroes by Deputy Sheriff [REDACTED] to a mob of men who took them out and severely beat them, as a result of which Jones died but [REDACTED] survived. A number of eye witnesses, some of whom were Negroes, identified some of the members of the mob and one Negro informant reported what he believed to be a list of the individuals involved but had no evidence to substantiate his belief.

The Director suggested to the Attorney General that

Marshall might be advised that although information as to suspects in some cases had been furnished by the NAACP or some of its representatives, the furnishing of such names of suspects did not constitute a solution to a particular case, although it did lend invaluable assistance. The Director further pointed out that the real problem in these cases was to obtain definite and concrete evidence, admissible in court, to prove the identity of the individuals responsible

It might be noted that all parties prosecuted in connection with this case were acquitted by a jury in the United States District Court at Shreveport.

 Case

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Allegation:

In his letter of December 27, 1946, to the Attorney General Marshall commented as follows with regard to this case: "In the beating of [redacted] by Officer [redacted], in Batesburg, South Carolina, we were able to produce eye witnesses and the name of the police officer." Marshall was, of course, contrasting the alleged difficulty of the FBI in solving this and similar cases with the ease with which the NAACP located witnesses.

Facts:

Marshall's statement is misleading, to say the least, but the FBI did interview all persons suggested by the NAACP and gave their information to the government attorneys. It is to be noted that the original complaint from the NAACP and [redacted] himself placed the incident in Aiken, South Carolina, and it was not until the Bureau investigation was started that it was learned the offense occurred in Batesburg.

[redacted] a discharged colored veteran, was en route from Georgia, where he had been discharged from the Army, to New York City. Investigation requested by the Department revealed that he was arrested on February 12, 1946, by [redacted] at Batesburg, South Carolina, following a disturbance created by the victim on a bus traveling north from Augusta, Georgia. [redacted] was drinking on the bus in violation of the state law and frequently demanded that the bus be stopped for his convenience. At the request of the bus driver, [redacted] took [redacted] into custody and while en route to the police station at Batesburg, [redacted] resisted arrest and attempted to take [redacted] blackjack away from him. As a result, [redacted] struck [redacted] over the head with the blackjack. [redacted] claimed that he struck him only once and subsequent medical reports did not indicate that the Negro had been severely beaten. He was lodged in jail over night and the next morning complained that his eyes bothered him. Some swelling was present around his eyes and after he was arraigned he was taken to the Veterans' Hospital at Columbia, South Carolina, where he remained for two months. He was then released as hopelessly blind in both eyes.

In his communication to the Attorney General, the

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Director pointed out that the Bureau was endeavoring to conduct an investigation into the case involving the assault upon [redacted] by [redacted] at Batesburg, South Carolina, and that [redacted] a Negro, when interviewed by FBI Agents, declined to furnish any information to the FBI on the grounds that [redacted] Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had instructed [redacted] not to talk to the FBI except in [redacted] presence and with the permission of [redacted] alleged that [redacted] in referring to the FBI, stated, "They are not on your side - they are on the side of the government." The restrictions placed upon [redacted] by the NAACP representative resulted in considerable needless delay in the investigation of this case.

It might be noted that the United States Attorney filed an information against [redacted] on September 26, 1946, and [redacted] was released under \$2,000 bond. He was tried in Federal Court and acquitted on November 5, 1946.

Misconduct of Agents in Cases Involving Negroes

Allegation:

Under date of May 10, 1946, Marshall wrote the Director charging misconduct on the part of Special Agents of the Bureau in conducting cases involving Negroes and interviewing Negroes.

Facts:

The Director wrote to Marshall on May 14, 1946, assuring him that he would not tolerate any acts of misconduct on the part of FBI Agents and that he would conduct an immediate administrative inquiry into the charges if Marshall would furnish the names of the persons making the complaints against the FBI Agents. The Director went to some length in his letter of May 14th to Marshall to explain that "stringent disciplinary action is taken against any Special Agent who, by any act, prejudices the Bureau's program of conducting thorough, impartial and entirely ethical and legal investigations of all cases." Despite the Director's request for identifying data which would permit him to make investigation into Marshall's charges, and despite the Director's assurance to Marshall that disciplinary action would be taken where justified, Marshall never answered the Director's letter of May 14th or furnished any information which would permit the Director to investigate the charges made.

In connection with charges made against the Bureau by Marshall, on January 13, 1947, the Director wrote to [redacted] of the NAACP, and pointed out to him the

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repeated efforts on the part of Thurgood Marshall to embarrass the FBI and to discredit its investigations, particularly in cases involving civil rights of Negroes. The Director said that he was particularly concerned because the Attorney General had brought to his attention a letter dated December 27, 1946, in which Marshall criticized the work of the Bureau. The Director pointed out to [redacted] that he had endeavored through the years to administer the work of the FBI in a judicial and impartial manner. The Director pointed out that misconduct on the part of an individual agent would result in drastic administrative action and noted that Thurgood Marshall refuses to accept the fact that the Bureau tries to do a thorough job in its investigative work regardless of the identity of the persons involved. He noted that Thurgood Marshall and his associates in the Legal Branch of the NAACP had not rendered full cooperation and further that Thurgood Marshall's attitude did not measure up to the standards of cooperation which had been set by [redacted].

On January 24, 1947, [redacted] acknowledged the Director's letter and stated that he discussed the matter with Thurgood Marshall. Thurgood Marshall had told [redacted] that the Attorney General had requested him to bring to his attention any matters which affect Negroes in connection with the Department of Justice. Further that Marshall had requested of Mr. Clark an appointment in order to discuss the criticisms face to face. [redacted] said that he believed that a great deal of good could be done if the Director and Marshall sat down and discussed the matter frankly.

IV. OTHER RECENT CASES IN WHICH MARSHALL HAS EXPRESSED INTEREST

Arrest of Marshall in Tennessee

On December 4, 1946, Marshall wrote the Assistant Attorney General, Theron L. Caudle, to the attention of [redacted] concerning an incident in Columbia, Tennessee, on November 18, 1946. The letter indicated that Marshall was arrested on the charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated, and that he was subsequently discharged by a Justice of the Peace, J. J. Poague, of Columbia. Marshall stated that at the time of his arrest he was accompanied by [redacted] of Nashville, Tennessee, and [redacted] of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and [redacted] a reporter for the Daily Worker of New York.

Marshall's letter indicated that at the time his automobile was stopped, three other automobiles containing law enforcement officers were on the scene. It appeared that a Negro informant told a constable that Marshall, [redacted] and [redacted]

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██████████ were planning to transport liquor in their car on their trip to Nashville, Tennessee. Since Maury County, in which Columbia is located, is a dry county, such transportation would be in violation of the law.

Upon receipt of this information, Constable ██████████ secured a John Doe search warrant for the car which Marshall and the others were using and when the Marshall car came along the Nashville highway, it was stopped and a search was made. Assistant Attorney General Caudle, in a letter to the Bureau on January 7, 1947, stated that it further appeared that the Marshall automobile was stopped three times - once for the purpose of searching it, a second time to inspect Marshall's operator's license, and a third time to make the arrest; that after the arrest, Marshall's companions were told that they might proceed to Nashville; that, in supposedly proceeding to Columbia with Marshall, the officers turned off the main highway into a dirt road leading elsewhere; and that they returned to the main highway only after noticing that Marshall's companions were following them.

In January, 1947, our Memphis Office conducted an investigation into this matter and learned that Constable ██████████ had received information from a colored informant that Marshall and his companions were leaving Columbia, Tennessee, on the night of November 18, 1946, in an automobile in which there would be a quantity of whisky. On the basis of this information ██████████ swore out a John Doe warrant because he did not know who owned the automobile. Accompanied by a constable and two deputy sheriffs, he stopped the automobile driven by Marshall between 7 and 8 p.m. on the evening of November 18th. No whisky was found in the automobile. Deputy Sheriffs ██████████ and ██████████ arrested Marshall after detecting that he had been drinking on the basis of Marshall's driving an automobile under the influence of liquor.

Marshall, according to the officers, was taken directly to the office of Magistrate Poague, who expressed the opinion that Marshall was not drinking, whereupon Marshall was released. The officers contended that they stopped the automobile only once and that the entire operation from the time of stopping the car until Marshall's release was within a thirty-minute period.

The Department, on March 11, 1947, requested that additional investigation be conducted in this case for the following reasons. During the interview with Constable ██████████ he stated that in the beginning he had obtained the information which caused him to secure the search warrant from a colored informant, whose identity he would not reveal. ██████████ then

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changed his story and said he felt he was being the "fall guy" in the entire incident and that the original information was given to him by Sheriff [redacted] and some of his deputies, who requested [redacted] to swear out the warrant. [redacted] expressed the belief that "Sheriff [redacted] wanted to get a 'last crack' at [redacted] and Marshall." The Department requested that Constable [redacted] be reinterviewed; that a signed statement be secured from him, if possible, and that he be asked to disclose fully the circumstances, evidence and conversations with Sheriff [redacted] and his deputies in connection with their request that [redacted] swear out a warrant on the basis of information which they had received.

[redacted] executed a signed statement in which he stated that he received information from Sheriff [redacted] upon which he based his affidavit for a search warrant. A signed statement secured from Sheriff [redacted] and Deputies [redacted] and [redacted] reflected that [redacted] informed them that he had information from an informant upon which [redacted] secured the search warrant. Magistrate Poague advised that the affidavit and search warrant were destroyed by him when nothing was found in the car in question and no record was kept.

On August 27, 1947, the Department advised that it was not believed that there was sufficient basis of prosecutive action in this case and, accordingly, no further investigation need be made by the Bureau.

[redacted] Case

On March 21, 1946, the Department referred to the Bureau a letter from Thurgood Marshall enclosing a copy of a complaint made by one [redacted] stated that he was a soldier in the regular Army and after serving in the Southwest Pacific, was given a 90-day furlough to visit his parents. He stated that he and his brother, Kenneth, and a [redacted] went to a filling station in El Campo, Texas, operated by one [redacted] to get some cold drinks. While standing there a white man ordered the cousin to put his shirt tail in. The cousin replied that he did not know his shirt tail was out. The man became infuriated and began cursing, and [redacted] claimed that they walked away. As they walked down the road, they met the sheriff and he told them to return to the filling station.

A fight ensued and [redacted] was slapped by the sheriff, who pulled out his pistol. Shots were fired and Kenneth was killed. The Department requested that we make a preliminary investigation into this matter and to furnish the U. S. Attorney at Houston with copies of the report. The facts developed that

the three Negroes had been involved in an argument with a white man at the filling station in question. The white man reported the matter to the sheriff and three peace officers were dispatched to the scene. The fight ensued and one of the three Negroes was killed.

A local grand jury failed to indict the three officers who took part in the affray. On June 27, 1946, the Department advised that the matter would be presented to a Federal Grand Jury and that no further investigation was desired. On January 15, 1947, the facts were presented in Federal Grand Jury in Galveston and a no true bill was returned.

Prentice McCann Case

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One Prentice McCann, a Negro, died from gunshot wounds inflicted by Officer [REDACTED] of the Mobile, Alabama, Police Department on July 7, 1945, at Maysville, Alabama. [REDACTED] and another officer had stopped their patrol car alongside a Negro dice game. The officers stated that McCann was shot while advancing in a threatening manner, disregarding orders to halt and after Officer [REDACTED] had struck McCann with his fist in an effort to stop him.

In connection with this incident, Marshall forwarded to the Department of Justice a number of affidavits signed by Negro witnesses alleging that the shots were fired the instant the patrol car stopped and without provocation. Investigation by the Bureau developed conflicting testimony on this point and the Department advised that, in the absence of sufficient evidence to overcome the police officers' defense of self-defense, no prosecutive action was merited.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS
FROM : M. A. [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: Thurgood Marshall
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People

DATE: 12/8/50

A phone call from the captioned individual this afternoon referred to SA [REDACTED] from the Director's Office.

Marshall states he is attempting to get his passport to go to Japan and that the military clearance permit has not as yet been issued. He wondered if the FBI had anything to do with this matter. He was advised that this was strictly a military matter.

Marshall's New York phone number is [REDACTED]

ACTION:

61 DEC 21 1950

No other action is necessary.

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EX-4

162-83660-4
DEC 13 1950

ARCH SLIP

Supervisor

Room

7633

Subj:

Thurgood Marshall☒ Exact Spelling

Searcher

☐ All References

Initial

☒ Subversive Ref.Date 12-11-5☐ Main File☒ Restricted to Locality ofref from 1947 to date

FILE NUMBER

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Initialed

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SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

Supervisor

Room 7633

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

☒ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☒ Subversive Ref.
☒ Main File

Searcher
Initial
Date 2-11-5

☒ Restricted to Locality of
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SEARCHED UNIT

4-22a

Supervisor

Room 7635

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

☒ Exact Spelling

Searcher

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Initial

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Date 12-7-50

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Initialed

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SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

Supervisor

Room 7633

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

☒ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☒ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File

Searched
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SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

Supervisor

Room 763

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

☒ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☒ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File

Searcher
Initials
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✓ 61-3176-462,
~~181-3465-11, 10,~~
✓ 100-135-53-258, p16;
~~100-7321-78, and p18,~~
Mrs. Thurgood Marshall
✓ 61-3176-A - Peoples
World 11-8-47.

T. Marshall
~~66-5521~~
~~61-0-12163,~~
~~61-999-25, p2,~~

[Handwritten signature/initials]
W. C. b

Initialed

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *MB*
 FROM : V. P. IRVING *PF*
 SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL

DATE: December 15, 1950

b7C

PURPOSE:

Attached for your approval is a blind memorandum for G-2, Department of the Army, concerning Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 11, 1950, concerning the application of Thurgood Marshall for a passport to go to Japan. *b7C*
 G-2, has now advised that the name-check request on Marshall has been received and forwarded to the Bureau. He also confidentially advised Liaison Section, that the Army would probably refuse Marshall permission to go to Japan.

If you approve, the attached blind memorandum will be furnished to G-2. It reflects that Marshall was a member of the National Lawyers Guild and the International Judicial Commission, both of which have been cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and also information from public source that Marshall appeared on the same speakers' platform with the Ohio State Chairman of the Communist Party among others. There is also set forth the more pertinent information favorable to Marshall. Other information to the effect that, in connection with his NAACP activities, Marshall has supported or dealt with individuals described as fellow travelers, etc., is not included since the pertinency of such information may be debatable. Informant *b7C*
 has advised that Marshall was a fellow traveler and possibly a Communist Party member; this is not included since it is not otherwise corroborated in the Bureau's files and appears to be merely the opinion of this informant unsupported by any evidence.

RECOMMENDATION: RECORDED - 40

DEC 16 1950

If you approve, the attached memorandum should be returned to the Liaison Section for transmittal to G-2. No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning Marshall's attachment.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/26/85 BY SP-9
 #364983

EX-118
 40
 5

5

b7C

reclated copy of yellow
sent State 11-18-54
R R. 11-3-54

December 15, 1950

THURGOOD MARSHALL - Summary b7C

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning Thurgood Marshall, but the files of this Bureau reflect the following information concerning him:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), for which Thurgood Marshall has for some time been Special Counsel, had a conference in Florence, South Carolina on June 13 and 14, 1943, at which Thurgood Marshall was the principal speaker.

[redacted] Florence, South Carolina, commented that he had met Marshall and believed him to be a legal American who would go as far as he could to further the aims of his organization, but would not permit anything radical to be done to accomplish the desired end. b7C

(61-3176-241, page 8)

The Florence, South Carolina, morning newspaper on June 18, 1943, quoted Marshall as stating that the recent race riots in Detroit were attributable to subversive groups. He discussed Army treatment of negroes and praised the way in which the Army and the entire Federal Government treated negro people. He stated that this was not true of very many local agencies. Marshall added that the colored people had more to lose should the Axis nations be victorious than did the white people. In general terms, he condemned subversive organizations of all kinds and warned the Negroes against them. He said that they should be ever alert to advance the cause of the colored people, but that they should be Americans first and strive for their own betterment secondly. He added that Communists were not as active

ORIGINAL TO G-2

RECORDED - 40

INDEXED - 40

ENCLOSURE

EX-111

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY SP4

#369903

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Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
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Mohr _____
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among the colored people then as they had been fifteen years previously for the colored people had found Communism did not give them what they expected to get. It was also reliably reported that at about the same time Marshall had commented that it was not the policy of the NAACP to be belligerent in any way, but he also indicated that the organization would sponsor a group which would be belligerent if the NAACP believed in the aims of such organization. (61-3176-146)

① → The House Committee on Un-American Activities on pages 793 and 809 of its 1944 report, Appendix, - Part IV listed Thurgood Marshall as a National Committeeman of the International Juridical Association. (61-7582-1298, page 79)

② ✓ The International Juridical Association has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front in its 1944 report, page 149.

④ ✓ The "Cleveland Press," daily newspaper of Cleveland, Ohio, on March 13, 1946, reported that the Cleveland Branch of the NAACP and a Citizens' Committee were sponsoring a protest mass meeting against the "ugly race situation" in Columbia, Tennessee, on March 15, 1946. Among the several speakers were Thurgood Marshall and Arnold Johnson, Ohio State Chairman of the Communist Party. (100-135-11-319, page 5)

The "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, on July 1, 1946, indicated that Marshall received the "Spingarn Medal," the NAACP highest award, for his work in defense of negroes at the Thirty-seventh Conference of the organization in Cincinnati, Ohio.

On April 10, 1947, [REDACTED] University of Texas, advised that he had been trying b7c

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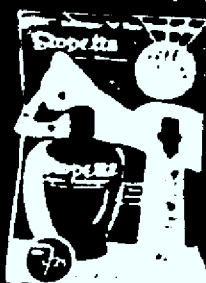
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THURGOOD MARSHALL CONTINUED

"It can't be because of slavery in the past because very few groups in this country that haven't had a place back in the history of their groups. It can't be there are Negroes as white as the distilled snow, and they are just as segregated as the colored men."

"The only thing it can be is an inherent detestation of the people who were formerly in slavery, regardless of else, shall be kept as near that stage as is possible at the time, we submit, that this court should make that is not what our Constitution stands for."

The Supreme Court did indeed make it clear in May 17, 1954, that school segregation was contrary to the Constitution. This was the key victory, but there still remained the problem of implementing the decision with an opinion on how it should be accomplished. This was the opinion delivered.

When he wins a case, Marshall normally blows off steam of steam. He once celebrated an important event by dining on the tables of a San Francisco restaurant. On another occasion he was so exuberant after a favorable Supreme Court decision he gave his office staff explicit instructions that no phone calls to come in for him without going through each one of his assistant secretaries, whom he thereupon appointed. As a result, Frank Murphy was unable to get through the phalanx of secretaries to tender his congratulations. He had to write him a letter the next day. And yet, when he won his greatest victory of all, the segregation case last year, Marshall was strangely quiet. He had a big celebration party in his office, but somehow it never got to the ground. "I guess the news was just too big for us," said his secretary, Alice Stevens. Marshall walked around in a daze. At one point he was heard to say, "You fools, you! You have your fun. But we ain't begun to work yet."

Crab soup and chocolate cake

IN the last year Marshall has been as busy as ever. A lawyer who spends at least three-fourths of his time in the racks up more than 70,000 miles a year, he has paid for hard work and lack of sleep three times in the past 12 months. A friend has called him "a little nut about to explode." "It is something," Marshall said one day on his way out of an office. "You never know when you're going to meet yourself around the corner." So, he has leftover energy. On long trips when his staff is tired of him they have learned to in the driver where he will be regaling the waiters with food (he once had a dinner party as a dining car waiter). Mar has always had a not so secret passion for trains and a few years ago some friends of his gave him a fine toy train set for Christmas. Outfitted in a striped engineer's cap, he happily ran the train around the track for neighborhood kids.

An accomplished cook, he specializes in crab soup. Also, found something to eat, he once broke into tears when his wife told him his favorite chocolate cake was as good as she could

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THIRTEED MARSHALL 1950

[illegible]

Musical's work takes them away from the center of the country. Since they can't bring him to the city, he goes to Columbia, Tenn., and he could stay in a hotel or a boarding house. So they decided that Musical should just stay in a place that Musical didn't mind even staying 40 miles each day from Nashville.

The evening of the final end of the war was driving back to Nashville with his family, when several police cars drew up and forced "Where you driven to, son?" they demanded. Marshall looked at them and was reluctant to answer, so they stopped him. They took him back to the truck and driving back to the hotel he had to take up a large number of men and soldiers, he was all well except that he was stopped for a short time. As he was driving the officers started him again and he was taken to the station. Knowing that he was shot in the street in such a case, he was under police escort. This was ultimately a good thing, and the men started with him. The only man there was Marshall. "And I put my foot on the truck back and forth, breathing just as if that man's face." This was enough to convince Marshall's family. "I really hadn't had any sleep after leaving there, we drove to Nashville and I watched a truck."

A lynching averted

MARSHALL was usually called the Negro senator from the state of New York. One night when he was in New York he received a letter calling him to a meeting in the South where a "black king" was to be crowned as "Harold M. of the Hill of Washington." But the office had to be kept secret. It was a party to persons of that lower political level of the state where the trouble with a strong anti-Negro bias. Marshall pointed out that coming up the political could all attend to a change. The struggle was called out of the country and over.

After the Supreme Court begins last April, Marshall is in a state of suspended animation, waiting for the court to decide Marshall's Sept. 22, 1971, plea. His wife, who he had been married to since 1946, says she had been told by the

Office Memo

um • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen *RAM*b7C
November 4, 1955FROM : Mr. F. L. Price *710*Time of Call:
3:54 P.M.SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE *21*

This is to advise you that on instant date Mr. A. Caldwell, Chief, Civil Rights Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, advised Special Agent [REDACTED] of the Civil Right Unit that he, Caldwell, had received a telephone call from Marshall to the effect that Marshall was flying to Jackson, Mississippi, on November 5, 1955, where he was to address a meeting of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People there. Mr. Caldwell stated that Mr. Marshall had said that this information was being furnished to the Department of Justice for its information.

Mr. Caldwell was advised that this Bureau could not furnish Mr. Marshall any protection. Mr. Caldwell stated he realized that and he was asking for no action on the part of this Bureau but was merely passing this information along.

ACTION: *b7C*

This information was made available to Mr. Wick in Mr. Nichols' office and to [REDACTED] of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

No further action is believed to be necessary inasmuch as the field is under specific instructions to bring to the attention of this Bureau promptly any information concerning racial incidents.

cc: 1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Belmont

RECORDED-38 *74* *b7C*

62-86660-9

EX-107

6. NOV 15 1955 *49*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE 2-8-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

In connection with the visit of Thurgood Marshall to the Bureau shortly after his arrival in Washington at 12:30 p. m., Thursday noon, there is attached a summary concerning communist infiltration of the NAACP prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Depending upon how the conference develops, if Marshall seeking information he will be referred to public source material, which indicates an honest desire to take steps to combat the communists, we can tell him about the National Negro Commission set up under [redacted] and point out to him that he might start making inquiries as to what people have been contacted by [redacted] that he might make an effort to find out if [redacted] has been holding secret conferences with any of the leaders and that he should carefully study the demands of the "Daily Worker" and deliberately try to present resolutions which would differ from the NAACP to observe where the opposition will come from.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Belmont

LEN:
(3)

I think OK if we stick to public source material

Attached memo dated 2-9-56

219

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/3/82 BY [redacted]

RECORDED-20

EX-107

62-86160-10

12 FEB 10 1956

FEB 13 1956

GOP Bars Negro from State Regents Board

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Republican majorities in both Houses of the Legislature today rejected Democratic bids to name a Negro for the first time in state history to the Board of Regents. By straight-party votes in Assembly and Senate the GOP defeated the minority nomination of Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, as regent-at-large.

Assemblyman Kenneth Phipps and Sen. L. Watson, Negro Democrats from Manhattan, appealed to Republicans in the "name of real non-partisan Americanism" to approve Marshall.

Republicans, who had been boasting of how "well known" their nominees are, were told by Phipps that Marshall is "more known" than any of them, that the Negro attorney is "known for his knowledge of the problems of education" and "universally respected and admired for his unflinching battles in behalf of the people."

Citing headlines in today's press that told of Alabama University students stoning a Negro co-ed, Phipps pleaded: "Now is your opportunity to show how much we mean it."

"Leave partisanship aside, vote with your head, your sense of responsibility," he urged.

But his appeal, like Watson's in the Senate, went unheeded. Republicans sat in silence as the roll call beat back the first Negro name ever to be proposed for the State's highest board of learning.

The Legislature elected John F. Brennan, Manhattan Democrat, to succeed himself, and the new members to fill vacancies.

NOT RECORDED
126 FEB 15 1956

Wash.

Time

Wash.

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N. Y. H.

Trib

N. Y. H.

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347
71 FEB 15 1956

62-86650

497

112/362
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 2/9/56

FROM : Mr. Price *JP*

b7C

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

*Dept. of
Justice*

This is to record that on the afternoon of 2/9/56 Supervisor [redacted] of the Civil Rights Unit went to the Pal Restaurant for lunch. Upon entering the restaurant he was observed by Mr. A. B. Caldwell, Chief of the Civil Rights Section, Criminal Division, who called for [redacted] to join him which he did. After they had been eating for some time Caldwell observed Mr. Thurgood Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who had entered the restaurant. Caldwell, being acquainted with Marshall, invited him to the table and Marshall accepted the invitation. Marshall partook of a cup of coffee while [redacted] and Caldwell finished their meals. Caldwell introduced [redacted] as being with the FBI and in charge of the Civil Rights Unit.

During the course of the conversation Mr. Marshall advised Caldwell that a conference would be held in Washington on the 4th and 5th of March by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He stated that a resolution would probably be proposed which would be critical to the Department of Justice. Marshall indicated that he suspected [redacted] (probably [redacted]) would be at the conference. He stated he did not know what outfit [redacted] would represent but that he, [redacted], probably would be able to find some branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to list him as a delegate. He stated that [redacted] is very outspoken and would undoubtedly bring up some resolution criticizing the Department of Justice. Caldwell advised Marshall that he believed there would be some action by the Department prior to March 4, 1956. In his remarks, Mr. Marshall indicated that he was not sympathetic to [redacted]

(5)

cc - 1 - Mr. Nichols

63 FEB 24 1956

RECORDED-107

62-86-11
20 FEB 14 1956

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

ACTION:

The above is for your information. Caldwell undoubtedly was referring to the fact that the Department plans to make a release regarding the filing of a criminal information in the Bolivar County (Mound Bayou) vote case in which a criminal information will be filed against 11 members of the County Democratic Executive Committee for alleged discrimination against Negro voters.

clm

Ester
Paw

Ad
gms

✓

✓

Wm. J. ...

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *Viper*

DATE Feb. 8, 1956

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS *LBN*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 6/3/82 BY SP-8
#90,589

SUBJECT:

By reference from the Director's office, I talked to Thurgood Marshall, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He stated that there were several matters which are worrying him and he would like very much to come down on Thursday or Friday to discuss them with the Director and me.

I told him that the Director had been tied up on several high level matters including appropriations and has been pretty much unavailable but I knew that Thursday and Friday were going to be particularly difficult days for him, that I would nevertheless check with the Director, that I would be glad to see him on either Thursday or Friday at his convenience. He stated he would come on down tomorrow, would arrive in Washington at 11 and would come directly to the Bureau. I told him this would be agreeable.

He then stated ^{TR.M} that while he has been concerned about the Alabama situation and about ~~the~~ the matter which is worrying him more than anything else right at the moment is the Communist Party's effort to get the NAACP and to forge out to the forefront. I told him he really had a serious situation here, that I knew he was well aware of the dangers and would do to keep his guard up. He stated this was exactly why he wanted to come to see us.

I told him if the Director were here, I knew that he would be glad to say hello to him.

It is suggested that I see Marshall and then if the situation develops where it would be desirable for the Director to say hello to him, I can then make the inquiry as to the Director's availability.

I have asked Mr. Belmont to get up a quick summary on Communist activities in connection with the infiltration of the NAACP.

LBN

(5)

CC - Mr. Holloman
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

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EX - 124

GK

K

51 FEB 24 1956

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: February

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

cc - Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

This memorandum concerning the NAACP is being prepared at the request of Mr. Nichols who has an appointment with Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP on February 9, 1956. b7C

Thurgood Marshall - Summary

A summary memorandum regarding Marshall was prepared December 15, 1950. Marshall has been special counsel of the NAACP since at least 1946. Marshall, according to House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and public source records, was associated with Communist front organizations in the 1940's, National Lawyers Guild and International Juridical Association. Both organizations have been cited as Communist fronts by the Attorney General although neither has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The HCUA in a 1944 report listed Marshall as a national committeeman of the International Juridical Association. The NAACP in a report dated September 17, 1950, listed Marshall as Executive Board member of the National Lawyers Guild as of December 1946 (62-86660).

Background of NAACP

The NAACP was incorporated in the State of New York and the stated aim of the organization has been to secure full citizenship rights for the Negroes by legal and other recognized ethical methods and frequently by vigorous protestation of discrimination.

The current paid membership of the NAACP on a national basis is slightly over 250,000. There is a delinquent membership of approximately the same figure which is not included in the membership rolls because of arrears in fees and dues. b7C

There are approximately 1,200 branches throughout the United States and Alaska. There are in addition approximately 250 high school and college chapters. (6-3176-1161 Pretext call to NAACP Membership Committee, NAACP, 11-23-55.)

FEB 27 1956

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NOT RECORDED

46 FEB 24 1956

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

Position of NAACP Re Communism

The NAACP at its Forty-first National Convention held Boston, June, 1950, went on record as opposing Communism and empowered its Board of Directors to revoke the charter of any chapter found to be Communist controlled. (61-3176597)

At the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the NAACP held Atlantic City, New Jersey, in June, 1955, the NAACP reaffirmed its rejection of Communism as an antidemocratic way of life and form of Government. (61-31761161)

Communist Party Penetration Into NAACP

There is listed below a number of examples of the role of the Communist Party in attempting to infiltrate and influence NAACP as extracted from the official line of the Communist Party appearing in "Political Affairs," the monthly theoretical organ of the Communist Party. On page 42 of the December, 1955, edition of "Political Affairs," an article appeared in regard to the [redacted] b7c

This article referred to the arrogant attacks now being against the NAACP throughout the South. The article stated, "The reaction is in deadly earnest. Therefore, nothing short of the resolute fight to defend and safeguard the NAACP will be sufficient to stay the hand of reaction on this front."

In the same article it is stated, "The first task of the Communist Party in respect to the Till movement is to exert our maximum influence in furthering the fighting unity of the Negro people. But in order to play a leading role in this connection, Marxists and Left forces must be in this movement, a part of the mass organizations that are leading it and strengthen their ties with it in all possible ways." b7c

This article was written by [redacted] a member of the Steering Committee of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party.

The January, 1956, issue of "Political Affairs," on page 1, contains a statement that, "It is time, Comrades, that we... [redacted] the heroic leadership which the NAACP is giving to this far-flung struggle in the heart-land of Dixiecrat racism. The NAACP in the South is leading a struggle against an implacable and ruthless enemy which is in rebellion against the Constitution and which does not hesitate to kidnap, lynch, cripple and assassinate. We must support the NAACP in the struggle with every ounce of energy at our disposal."

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

This statement appeared in an article written by Max West is presently a member of the National Leadership of the Party, USA.

In regard to Negro workers in the labor movement statement also appears on page 58 of this issue of "Political Affairs" that the influence of the NAACP can be brought bear on the problems facing the trade-union movement. is pointed out that the significance of the programs adopted by the NAACP have been the subject of close scrutiny by Communist Party. This is established by the analysis of the NAACP Convention of June, 1953, which was analyzed in the November, 1953, issue of "Political Affairs."

In this article it was stated that "the NAACP is increasingly becoming a co-ordinating center for all major organizations among the Negro people" Also, "... the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People remains the most important Negro organization dedicated to the fight for Negro equality."

In view of the concentrated effort by the Communist Party to infiltrate the NAACP, the Bureau, since February, 1954, has been investigating the Communist infiltration into this organization.

Our investigation has shown that the Communist Party, while having some success in infiltrating local branches of the organization, has been unable to control or dominate the NAACP on a national or state level.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Listed below are some specific examples of taken by CP leaders and/or members to infiltrate or state and local branches of the NAACP.

These examples do not constitute the total made by the CP into the NAACP (to obtain same would a lengthy file review) but merely serve to portray the that the CP has placed on a successful infiltration NAACP. b2, b7

[redacted] a top level informant of the Ch. Office, advised [redacted] that during the National Conference held in New York City 12/3 through 5/55 and by CP delegations from 32 states a commission was established to discuss preparations for what the CP terms the "March on Washington."

The "March on Washington" actually refers to leadership conference on civil rights which will be held in Washington on March 4 through 6, 1956, under the sponsorship of the NAACP and a number of supporting organizations. b2, b7

[redacted] advised that [redacted] of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, delivered the main report at the meeting of the commission. [redacted] said that the CP must sustain the main demands of the supporters of the "March on Washington" and the CP should mobilize its forces up to and during the time set for "March on Washington."

National functionaries of the CP will make a series of trips into various CP districts to check on the work and every district board commission and department of the CP must place this mobilization on its agenda.

The CP will attempt to find out which organizations are assisting the NAACP and the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, a party group in the "March on Washington" and influence these organizations to send their own delegates on a local basis. All trade-unions, the NAACP, other mass Negro organizations and some larger white groups will be considered as objects of concentration by the CP.

7
The House Committee on Un-American Activities
in its report dated September 17, 1950, listed
Thurgood Marshall as Executive Board member of the
National Lawyers Guild as of December, 1949.
(100-7321-516, page 18)

The foregoing information is furnished as the
result of a request for an FBI file check only and is not
to be considered as a clearance or nonclearance of the
individual involved. It is for your confidential use
only and is not to be disseminated outside of your
agency.

to organize an NAACP Chapter at the University of Texas and that certain individuals who followed the Communist Party line were trying to get control of it. [redacted] contacted Thurgood Marshall who said that if any office of an NAACP Chapter were held by a Communist, the charter of that Chapter would be withdrawn. (100-3-40-118) b7

✓ The "Washington Evening Star," daily newspaper, Washington, D.C., on February 12, 1948, printed an article entitled, "Loyalty Program Hit By Rogge As Measure For 'Thought Control.'" This article reflected that a public forum had been held on February 11, 1948, under the auspices of the National Lawyers Guild in the National Press Building auditorium. Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was one of the speakers. He was quoted as saying the "whole principle behind the Loyalty Order is bad and it should be attacked from that point." (62-82273-A, "Washington Star," 2/12/48)

- Direct. C
Case 604 ✓
D → The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1944 report, page 149.

D → The Senate Judiciary Committee held public hearings on August 9, 10 and 11, 1949, on the nomination of Tom Clark to the Supreme Court. The Chairman of the Committee introduced into the record the following letter addressed to Robert J. Silberstein, Executive Secretary of the National Lawyers Guild, dated August 2, 1949:

"Dear Bob:

"I have received your memorandum of July 29, 1949, concerning the appointment of Tom Clark to the United States Supreme Court.

"I am opposed to an intensive Guild campaign to the rejection of the nomination of Tom Clark. On July 29, I sent the following telegram to Attorney General Clark: 'Our sincerest congratulations, etc.'"

/s/ Thurgood Marshall
General Counsel for the
NAACP"

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *Wm*

DATE: September 12, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

b7c
[redacted] National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, Washington, D. C., called [redacted] and advised that he had received an inquiry from [redacted] Corporation Counsel of the City of Kansas City, who had asked that inquiry be made to ascertain whether or not the FBI might have information regarding Thurgood Marshall, an attorney for a group of Negroes in Kansas City who are bringing a suit concerning racial discrimination in Kansas City.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] had indicated that Marshall was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the International Juridical Association and that [redacted] seemed to think that Marshall who is representing the Negroes' case might have some ulterior motives in bringing the suit. [redacted] advised that the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers was a service organization for various city attorneys and corporation counsels for cities throughout the country.

[redacted] advised [redacted] of the Bureau's policy concerning the confidential nature of its files and [redacted] agreed that our policy was correct. He stated he thoroughly understood we cannot be of assistance to him in this matter and he would not presume that we did or did not have information in our files concerning Thurgood Marshall.

CC - [redacted]

b7c
G.I.R. 3

Very properly handled.

2401
52 SEP 21 1951


RECORDED - 60

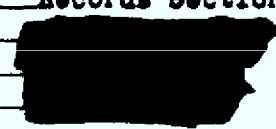
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EX-130

SEP 18 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 _____, 1951
Extension 

To: _____	Director	Mr. Tolson
_____	Mr. Tolson	Mr. Ladd
_____	Mr. Ladd	Mr. Clegg
_____	Mr. Clegg	Mr. Glavin
_____	Mr. Glavin	Mr. Nichols
_____	Mr. Harbo	Mr. Rosen
_____	Mr. Nichols	Mr. Tracy
_____	Mr. Rosen	Mr. Harbo
_____	Mr. Tracy	Mr. Alden
_____	Mr. Belmont	Mr. Belmont
_____	Mr. Laughlin	Mr. Laughlin
_____	Mr. N. P. Callahan	Mr. Mohr
_____	Mr. H. L. Edwards	Mr. Nease
_____	Mr. Gearty	Miss Gandy
_____	Mr. M. A. Jones	
_____	Mr. Nease	
_____	Miss Gandy	
_____	Reading Room	
_____	Personnel Records Section	
_____	Records Section	
_____		

b7c

See Me For Appropriate Action
Send File Note and Return

J. P. Mohr

b7C

EO-4

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date Oct. 17, 19 51 Time 3:31 PM

Mr. Thurgood Marshall tele

thru

(Associated with National Assoc. Mr. Jones
for the Advancement of Colored People) Mohr

Phone No [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

REMARKS

When advised of the Director's absence
Mr. Marshall declined to speak to an Assistant
and requested that the Director return the call.

Mr. Nichols has been advised and indicated that
he would return the call to Mr. Marshall if the
Director wanted him to do so.

2 yrs. ago
H. J. [unclear]

b7C

RECORDED - 129

EX - 15

62-964-2-11
H 7

100/22

INDEXED-41
RECORDED-41

7-7466-8

E 113

July 1, 1955

b7c

[REDACTED]

Parade Publication, Inc.
405 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear [REDACTED]

Your kind note of June 24, 1955, with enclosure, has been received, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in calling to my attention the statement which appeared in the June 13 issue of "Life," indicating that Thurgood Marshall called the FBI in Washington but found the office closed. You were certainly correct in believing that this was in error, for FBI Headquarters is open twenty-four hours a day.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED
FBI
JUL 1 5 31 PM '55

COMM - FBI
1955
MAILED 26

NOTE: Correspondent's enclosure was taken from the June 13, 1955, issue of "Life" magazine which contained an article entitled "Chief Counsel for Equality," concerns Thurgood Marshall, a Negro attorney. The only mention of the FBI appeared on page 150.

JUL 2 6 18 AM '55

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
W.C. Sullivan _____

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1955

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

5110

THURGOOD MARSHALL CONTINUED

His New York staff never knows when Marshall is likely to start a fierce argument or pass something off with a joke. His boundless little-boy joviality amazes many of his friends even though they realize that without it he might have broken under the severe pressure of the last decade. In his office he occasionally takes over the switchboard while the operator is at lunch and takes great delight when callers are surprised at being able to reach him so suddenly. He loves to tease his secretaries. There is almost no cowboy picture extant which he has not seen and he has often left his chief secretary, Alice Stovall, standing in the middle of a railroad station while he has gone off to take in another Western. Last fall, when his Harlem neighbor, Ballplayer Willie Mays, won the National League batting championship, Marshall gave Willie an orange juice and milk "cocktail" party in the corner drugstore.

Able to relax with absolutely everyone, janitor or Supreme Court Justice, Marshall makes himself popular wherever he goes. "I've been all over the country with Thurgood," remarks Professor James Nabrit of Howard, "and I've never known any situation where after two or three days he was not liked by the very people he was opposing. I believe it is almost his most important contribution because everywhere he has gone he has made friends for us."

Marshall's winning personality never changes, but his accent does. His associate lawyers are always amused at how his way of talking loudly and boisterously and as much like a caricature of a Negro as possible becomes more and more pronounced the farther he goes below the Mason-Dixon Line. Before the Supreme Court he has no trace of a "Negro accent," but in his office and among friends he deliberately adopts the most vigorous, crudest jargon as a kind of reassertion of his own racial identity. Deliberately hiding his great respect for the Supreme Court, he has commented after successful appearances before the justices, "I ain't no fool when it comes to those boys."

Marshall's work takes him away from the safety and solemnity of the courtroom. Sometimes it brings him face to face with danger. In 1946 he went to Columbia, Tenn. to defend two Negroes accused of attempted murder during a riot. The atmosphere there that Marshall had to endure was so bad that he had to travel 40 miles each day from the town where he was staying to the courtroom.

The evening of [redacted] was driving [redacted] when [redacted] they demanded, pistols bristling. [redacted] and was released. A few minutes later [redacted] again stopped him. This time they charged [redacted] drunk and carrying liquor in the car. He assured them [redacted] had not had a drop, and a search of the car produced nothing, and so again he was allowed to proceed. A few minutes later he was stopped for a third time. Accusing Marshall of drunken driving, the officers ordered him to get out of the car and cross the street to the magistrate's office. Knowing that colored people often get shot "resisting arrest" in such cases, he refused to go except under police escort. This was ultimately agreed to and the entire throng entered the magistrate's office. "The magistrate was a short man," remembers Marshall, "and I put my hands on his shoulders and rocked back and forth, breathing just as hard as I could into that man's face." This was enough to convince the magistrate of Marshall's sobriety. "I really hadn't had anything to drink, but after leaving there we drove to Nashville and then, boy, I really wanted a drink."

ENCLOSURE

511

A lynching averted

MARSHALL occasionally pulls other Negroes out of danger with the same quick thinking. One night while playing pinochle with some friends in New York, he received a long-distance phone call from a friend somewhere in the South advising Marshall that a lynching was about to get under way. Hastily Marshall put a call in to the FBI in Washington. But the office had closed. He tried the next best thing; he put in a person-to-person call to an important lawyer-politician of the state where the trouble was—a man with a strong anti-Negro bias. Marshall pointed out that with an election coming up, the politician could ill afford the notoriety of a lynching. The state police were called out and the lynching was narrowly averted.

After the Supreme Court hearings last April, Marshall's staff had been in a state of suspended animation, waiting for the implementing decision. Marshall himself kept going, but with a difference. His wife, to whom he had been married 26 years, died last February. The Marshalls had been devoted to each other, and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 152

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parade

PARADE PUBLICATION, Inc.
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b7c

✓

June 24, 1955

Hi:

Reading the attached reminded me of the very long and pleasant association we had with your work when I was [redacted] of American Magazine and [redacted] was doing the writing.

Maybe Marshall was right but I understand the FBI in Washington was never closed.

Sincerely,

[redacted signature]

b7c

1 ENCL,

41 Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

7/1/55
[redacted]

RECORDED

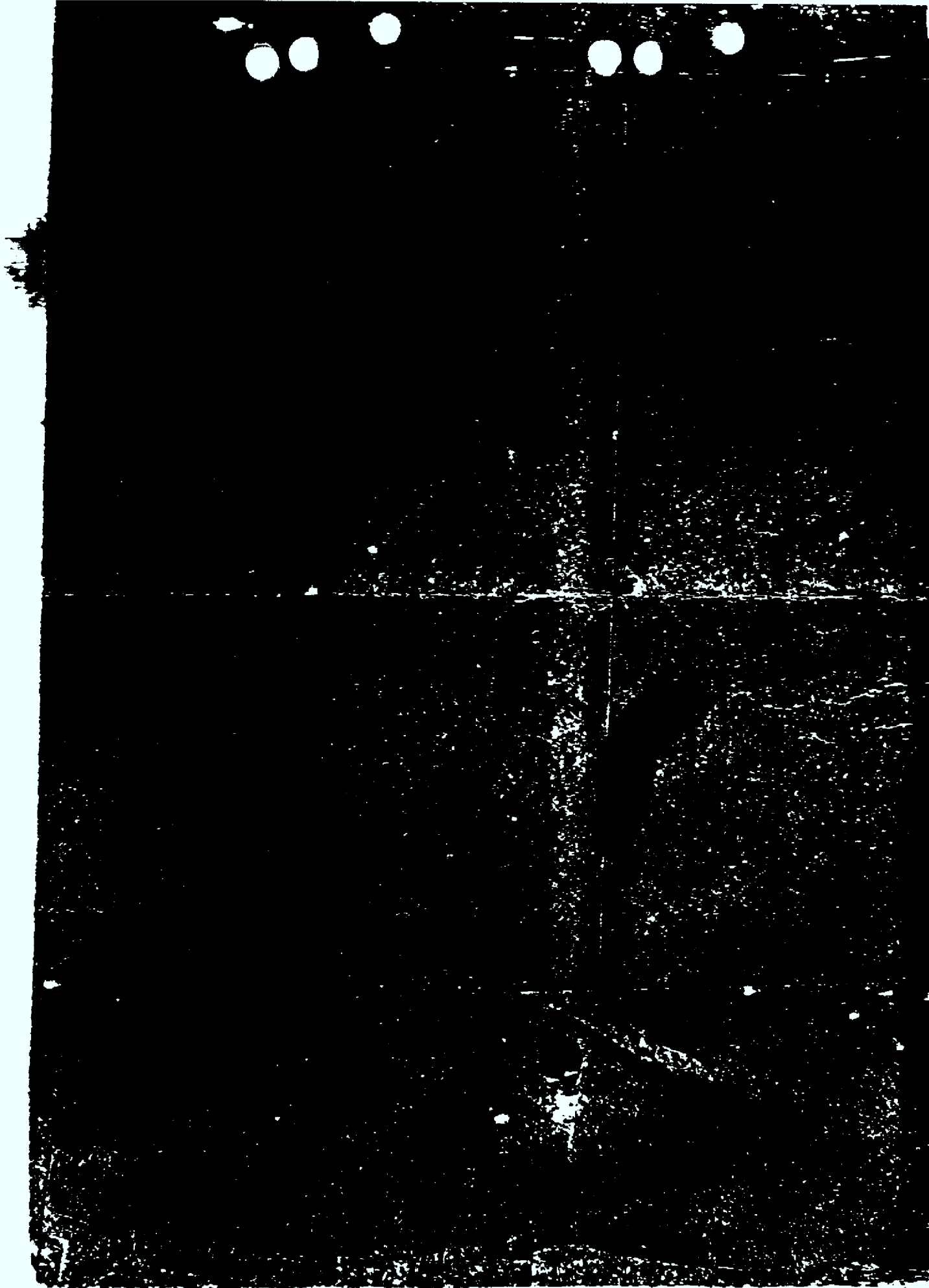
2 JUL 6 1955

EXP. PROC.

JUN 27 1955

-8

5/2



For Conscience & Reputation. The name indelibly stamped on this victory is that of Thurgood Marshall, 41, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Cultured People. He is at his sincerest and loudest (and that is very sincere and quite loud) in declaring that he is only one of the millions—white and Negro—whose courage, sweat, skill, imagination and common sense made the victory possible. Like all great victories, the school desegregation decision opened up terrifying vistas of future obstacles and perils for all Americans. Most centrally and immediately, Marshall must deal with the future course of desegregation and the intertwined issues of the social revolution of which he is a leading figure. He cannot set the course, not even for the N.A.A.C.P. But what he decides to do about a thou-



SCHOLARSHIPS IN SAN ANTONIO
100th and 101st

Technical skill is not all a U.S. constitutional lawyer needs. The job is to apply the Constitution to life—which will not sit still. For example, in the mid-20th century it became a fact of life that millions of

The Big Stretch March 11
all the way from an unbridled
single horror to the latest
ties and the well-yoked
from the mind of Mr. Justice
further. He must stretch from
equality to a recognition of
the opposition to Negro
as bitterly felt as his own
Some of my best friends
-but they're honest. They
must stretch all the way from
them and for nothing less than
the racial issue, you can't be
wrong any more than you can
be pregnant or a little bit de-
practical lawyer's acceptance o

* Robert Fourn and Harold W. ...
... in San Antonio's ...
... elementary school.

$O_2 + 2H_2 \rightarrow C_2$ [illegible]

the ship was in the harbor of San Francisco, and the American flag was flying from the mast. The ship was a small, white, two-masted schooner, and it was the only one of its kind in the harbor. The ship was named "The ship of the line," and it was the only one of its kind in the harbor. The ship was named "The ship of the line," and it was the only one of its kind in the harbor.



MOTHER MARSHALL AT WORK IN BALTIMORE
Arbitrator means a chance to serve.

with no man. Around him the ceaseless flow of anecdotes is all outward. Buffoonery relaxes his tense spiritual muscles. Buffoonery and work. After the long, argumentative conferences after the horse-play and the back-lapping when he goes home to his lonely Harlem apartment, he becomes Thurgood Marshall the scholar, reading, noting, thinking, remembering—late into the night almost every night.

He walks into a cheap Harlem bar and is greeted by friendly smiles, not because of what he has done for his race (the barflies probably don't know who he is), but because they know him as a man who tells funny stories about cotton hands and baseball games and "that little ol' boy down in Texas." He walks into the Supreme Court and is greeted by respectful nods, not because he is a crusader, but because the Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court know they can speak to Thurgood Marshall as lawyer to lawyer, technician to technician.

do, if you'll get out of the town and county and state. I'll give you your freedom." Well, my great-grandfather never said a word, just looked at him. And he walked off the place, settled down a couple miles away, raised his family and lived there till the day he died. And nobody ever laid a hand on him."

This most un-African parable of independence is succeeded in Marshall's repertory of family stories by his paternal grandfather, the rough and tough sailor-man. He never knew what his first name was so he took two—Thorn and Good and Thornygood. He drew two sharp passions till the day he died, one in each name. I was named Thornygood after him, but by the time I was in the second grade, I got tired of spelling all that and shortened it."

His maternal grandfather, Isaiah O. B. (for Olive Branch, he said) Williams, also went to sea, came home with money and a taste for opera and Shakespeare. He

The ship on the
shared by Thurgood
during car walter on
steward of Baltimore
Gilson Island club
die with jellyfish hit
skinned and black
good and his brother
calls you nigger. You
mission to fight him
to fight him." Once
orders. Delivery boy
was trying to board
stack of hats so high
over or around them
aboard when a white
backwards. "Nigguh" he
push in front of row
I hadn't seen any white
into him. The hats seat
street, and we both r

Scroonched Down. was always saying that he "lived in the streets" rather than in a duplex. Thurgood says it is not a duplex, and he has a duplex. He tells two stories:

When his father got the dining car job on the B. & O. good Marshall complained the steward that his white was too short. "Boy," said the man, "I can get a man to fit the pants, but we can get pants to fit the man. don't you just kinda make 'em a little more?" Says Marshall, "screwached."

The other story happens when Lawyer Marshall is in Mississippi town, waiting in Shreveport, La.

"I was out there on the
ing to look small, when
man with a gun on his
'Niggah,' he said. 'I thou
to know the sun ain't nev
niggah in this town.' So
constitutional rights in Cel
'em in my hip pocket a
sight. And, believe me, I
train out of there."

Whence this caution, this restraint? Thurgood's mission in Africa has been for 25 years more schoolteacher and nurse

11AF, 51PTM



CHIEF COUNSEL FOR NAACP STOPS ON SUPREME COURT BUILDING STEPS BEFORE GOING IN TO HEAR OF HIS LATEST SUCCESS IN DRIVE FOR DESIGRE...

CHIEF COUNSEL FOR EQUALITY

Thurgood Marshall, easy mannered but relentless, is the man who led winning fight on segregation

by OLIVER ALLEN

Thurgood Marshall has fought and won more important legal battles for desegregation than any other man in the U.S. As chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he has turned defenders of segregation in court room after courtroom, from the hostile territory of the deep South to the marble chamber of the Supreme Court.

Last week in Washington, D.C., Marshall won his latest victory when the Supreme Court, while declining to set the deadline he had asked, ruled that the states "must make a prompt and real, good-faith start" toward desegregation in schools. In one of the finest legal issues of the day, Marshall came out on top as he has in 12 out of his 14 Supreme Court cases.

Under the circumstances, it would be reasonable to expect that opposition lawyers, most of them Southerners, would take an unkind view of Thurgood Marshall. But here are "unkind" words they have said about their Negro opponent:

Joseph Greenhall, who faced Marshall in the important *Sweet* segregation case in Texas: "He was an excellent lawyer in the courtroom. He was courteous, he didn't rant or rave, and he asked good questions."

Robert Fogg, who fought Marshall in the South Carolina school segregation case: "He is an able lawyer and a skillful advocate. His appeals gain power from his dedication to the cause which he represents."

Forrest Whipple, who opposed Marshall in last year's Supreme

Court case: "He was eminently fair. Certainly he is one of the civil liberties lawyers in the country."

At the leading civil rights lawyer of his time is a man full of contradictions. No solemn crusader, he is light, good-looking and well-groomed. Profoundly devoted to a cause, he is friendly, easy-going, and like a man who is mainly concerned with doing his best for life.

This remarkable man has had a remarkable background and training. He has had 19 years of organized legal experience working for the NAACP. He has had at his command the full resources of a university law school, Howard University's, whose faculty, professors and students so graciously work tirelessly for him but provide with a unique and friendly "home run" before every big case. Most of all, Marshall has had the cooperation of a special hero and a team with a far vision, Charles Houston.

Though Houston died five years ago, Marshall still lives by his philosophy and vision. "Charles Houston taught us all that we should be engineers," Marshall remembers. One of the most gifted political advocates his race has known, Houston in 1929 took the law school at Howard University, a Negro institution in Washington, D.C. His goal was to prepare for a vigorous civil rights fight for the American Negro. To do this he planned to convert Howard School, and then distinctly second rate, into a "West Point Negro leadership" so that Negroes could win their own social g

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Sold in Canada by Green Cross Products



WITH WIFE BUSTER BROWN, 1940. (Hulton-Deputa)

THURGOOD MARSHALL cont'd

In holding segregation in the courts. The dissent, by the late Justice Louis Brandeis, had contended as much, that race matters race involving Negroes. But before an otherwise sympathetic Supreme Court, full representation was a poor argument.

Two years after the Houston rebellion Howard had to meet, like him, Negro graduates of the law, making the grades finally all. He packed the school to help him in his pioneering N.A.A.P. then special training for the struggle about. It was one of the carefully chosen disciples who guided him in preparation. These Houston graduates when Marshall came once complaining about it and looking for sympathy. Howard rebuffed the "No tea for the field, no cruse for the dead."

Marshall did not seem then like much of a man more than he does today. He had only had the 3d for a year or two, and the addition came partly because he had recently gotten married. His wife was A. Burrey, who had left the University of Pennsylvania, then a student at Lincoln University, and had been christened thoroughbred Marshall, as a member of Marshall Hall who had worked for a family in Marshall and had taken his marriage when he enlisted in the Civil War. Grantson Ellis had once recalled him moving close and that is how we got and went to segregated schools on Biddle, and he had middle class Negro residential area.

Born with a disputatious streak

BUT there was a deputations streak in them. Home on Druid Hill Avenue, the Marshalls were for their violent night arguments. "The last Purge," "could always tell when my brother got home from college," and passers-by could hear and note that there wasn't any brawl talk. Marshalls arguing.

During his high school years Marshall got up and commuted from Baltimore to Washington, D. C., in a trolley car, to attend the law library in class, his afternoons and evenings studying the law library to help pay his tuition. It was when he got to bed, he became an exceptional student. He became a 1929 graduate of Harvard Law school, where he was recognized by a third Marshall wrote that he had "the greatest teacher 'Now and then' and I'll be a better and a great judge in Philadelphia. I look forward to it and I will aquire it."

Marshall graduated at the head of his class and law firm of Baltimore in the fall of 1933. Soon he embarked in civil rights cases.

For team becoming a factor to his friends. They created a fund for taking on civil rights cases, which he usually lit in the courts. They paid him nothing and he did other business. "Word got around that I was a lawyer that does you no good," he says. That good word he learned from his secretary to pay for lunch.

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FIRST VICTORY in the school segregation battle came in 1935 when Houston (left) and Marshall (right) won Donald Murray admission to Howard University Law School.

THURGOOD MARSHALL CONTINUED

But he threw himself into the "trial" work. His first major victory came in 1935 and was achieved with Charles Houston's help. Prophecically, it involved getting a Negro, Donald Murray, admitted to the hitherto segregated University of Maryland law school. Pearson vs. Murray signified the first "breakthrough" in educational segregation as envisioned by Houston. It was also one of Marshall's last cases in private practice. In 1935 Houston had left Howard to work full time as special counsel for the NAACP in New York, and in 1936 he asked his protégé to become his assistant. Marshall joined him immediately, and in 1938, when Houston retired to private practice, he took over the job as special counsel.

Marshall had only a small staff and limited funds, but every time a crucial case came up, he had — and still has — the enormous benefit of Howard University's dry run. These are arduous, all-day rehearsals at the law school, where Marshall and his assistants try their arguments on a simulated Supreme Court made up of professors. Nine of them sit at a long table, and each one tries to act as much as possible like a specific Supreme Court justice, sticking the lawyers with tough questions that might crop up in the court itself. Law students form the audience and are encouraged to ask tough questions, too.

An answer at 5 p.m.

THE value of such sessions has been proven repeatedly. During one dry run in preparation for a Supreme Court hearing on discrimination in housing, a student asked a question no one present could answer. At the end of the session a group of lawyers and professors met to seek the solution. Hours after hour they argued over it, finally at 5 a.m. they decided on the answer. Only a few minutes after the Supreme Court opened its hearing Justice Felix Frankfurter asked the very question posed by the student. The answer agreed on at Howard led the trick.

All through the '30s and early '40s, Marshall and the NAACP kept re-examining their tactics. At the beginning their program was to bring suit every time a Negro was denied an education available to whites. Back in 1936 the Supreme Court had announced the "separate but equal" doctrine under which segregation was permissible provided that facilities for Negroes were just as good as those for whites. By bringing suit after suit, the NAACP hoped the states concerned would get so far behind with the expense and trouble of providing "separate but equal" facilities that they would give up the struggle and admit colored students to white schools.

There were a few victories to show for this attack, notably the Gaines case in 1938, which resulted in the admission of a Negro to the University of Missouri law school because there was no comparable state law school for Negroes. By 1945 Marshall and his cohorts decided their program was too slow and costly. They decided to shift to the boldest course to attack the principle of segregation itself. They would begin with the graduate schools,

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CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

b7Dk

This informant also advised on [redacted] that the CP in connection with its exploitation of the Negro in the [redacted] case, et cetera, as well as its work within the NAACP attempted to expand the original purpose of the conference or "March on Washington" and to give it a new and broader character by bringing into sponsorship or endorsement other "mass organizations" thus generally guiding and expanding the original purposes of the conference. Accordingly it succeeded through CP people in NAACP and other sponsoring organizations in adding to the original demands of the conference e. g. civil rights legislation, support of the proposal of Congress Charles Diggs of Michigan to unseat the Mississippi delegation in the current Congress, et cetera. In accordance with this informant what is being done now in reference to the conference is being done to a great extent by CP people in NAACP and non-Party people in NAACP who knowingly or unknowingly are carrying the flag for the Civil Rights Program of the CP under the NAACP.

A reliable confidential informant of the Dallas Office advised on 1/22/55 that [redacted] previously mentioned had been in contact with [redacted] State Organizer for the NAACP. [redacted] said he checked with [redacted] regarding integration problems and indicated he would write an article for "Political Affairs" on the information he received concerning integration in the South. b7C

[redacted] also indicated he had been in contact with a [redacted] head of the NAACP in Fort Worth, Texas. (100-3-75-1093) b7C

On 1/16/56 a reliable informant in Houston, advised that [redacted] had been in that city and had proceeded to [redacted]

Informant further advised [redacted] indicated that he [redacted] planned to contact [redacted] in Texas. In line with this to contact NAACP leaders informant advised [redacted]

(100-3-75-1067)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

b7C

[redacted] a source of information [redacted]
[redacted] who has furnished reliable information, stated on [redacted]
[redacted] the main concentration point for the
Communist Party in Negro matters is the NAACP. The Communist
Party has urged support of the Washington demonstrations of
the NAACP and is urging trade-union support for the NAACP.
Further, the Communist Party line now is to forget "left"
Negro organizations which has caused considerable differences
of opinion among Communist Party members in New York and
leaves "left" Negro leaders isolated as they will not be
accepted into organizations such as the NAACP.

(100-3-75-1070)

An anonymous source of the Seattle Office on
December 2, 1955, furnished a document captioned "Current
Concentration Miss Issues in the Field of Struggle for Equal
Rights for the Negro People," promulgated by the National
Administrative Committee, Communist Party, USA.

This document states that the primary organizations
through which concentration issues should be given maximum
development are: Negro people's organizations, the NAACP,
the Eaks, et cetera.

(100-3-75-1063) b7C

On [redacted] a reliable informant of the
Philadelphia Office in reporting on a meeting [redacted]
[redacted] stated that [redacted]
[redacted] said the Communist Party must join in
the program presently being carried on by the NAACP to collect
food and money for the Negro people in the South.

(100-3-75-1059)

A confidential informant of the San Francisco Office
who has furnished reliable information advised on [redacted]
[redacted] a Negro Communist Party member who

[redacted] stated that at
present there are only three Communist Party members in the
San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP, two of whom are white and
one a Negro.

(100-3-75-1046)

* [redacted] NAME should NOT be furnished

Marshall

b7C

b2, b7D
/C

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

[redacted] previously mentioned and a top level informant, advised on [redacted] that he learned from [redacted]

(100-3-75-1001) b7C

A confidential informant of the Buffalo Office who has furnished reliable information advised that on January 1956, [redacted] an active Communist Party member and an officer on the NAACP Board [redacted] met with [redacted] of the Upstate County Communist Party, and discussed a NAACP board meeting which [redacted] had just attended in Buffalo.
(Buffalo airtel January 11, 1956, captioned "Confidential NAACP Internal Security - C.")

On January 30, 1956, a reliable informant of the Chicago Office advised that [redacted] of the NAACP - CP Club in Chicago, has been assigned by the Communist Party to work within the NAACP in Chicago.
(Chicago airtel January 31, 1956, captioned "Confidential NAACP Internal Security - C.")

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to Mr. Nichols for his information.

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen *fw*
FROM : Mr. Price *JP*
SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
GENERAL COUNSEL
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

DATE: 2/13/56
b7C
A. - 1

The Director had inquired if we could identify case which had been mentioned by Mr. Thurgood Marshall when he was talking to Mr. Nichols and Mr. Rosen at the Bureau February 9, 1956. Marshall had stated that [redacted] staff employee for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Birmingham, Alabama, had made some comments which Marshall thought were unjustified but mentioned that the case had occurred in Florida, south of Miami, and a Negro woman had been beaten up by the police. An Agent report went to find the witness and asked a police officer if he knew the witness and the officer offered to point out where the witness lived. According to Marshall this officer was in the minds of the colored people a bad police officer and colored people clammed up.

ACTION:

Supervisor [redacted] of the Miami Office was telephoned by Mr. Rosen at 12:34 p.m., on February 13, 1956, and asked to identify, if possible, such a case. Supervisor [redacted] of the Miami Office telephonically advised on the afternoon of February 13, 1956, that he had talked with Agents handling Civil Rights matters and had reviewed files but had been unable to identify such case in the Miami area during the past year. SA [redacted] advised that SA [redacted] is presently on extended sick leave and that he would check with SA [redacted] in a further effort to identify the matter. Supervisors in the Civil Rights Unit are unable to recall personally any case in the Miami area such as mentioned by Mr. Marshall.

*And all other Agents.

cc: 1 - Mr. Nichols
(7)
63 MAR 5 1956

RECORDED-57
b7C on 22
EX-108
DEC. 5 - FBI

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

5-21-56

FROM : M. A. Jones

#260/148

b7C

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)
TELEVISION APPEARANCE, MAY 20, 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/24/11 BY [redacted]

Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel for the NAACP, appeared on the television program, "Youth Wants to Know," over the National Broadcasting Network yesterday afternoon. [redacted] was the moderator.

In answer to questions put to him by the panel of youngsters, Marshall stated that he felt that the NAACP did represent the feelings of the Negro people although their membership was only 400,000. He added that he felt that all restrictions on segregation would be removed by law by 1963.

At the conclusion of the program, Marshall made reference to the Justice Department when he first answered a question regarding support received by the Justice Department in the present administration in connection with Civil Rights and integration. Marshall replied that Attorney General in the present administration, like the Attorney General in preceding administrations, is tied down by the present Federal Civil Rights Statutes. He added that the Republican and Democratic administrations alike have moved as quickly as they could "under the existing statutes

Another panel member stated that the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) had stated that half of the organizers of the NAACP appeared on lists held subversive by that Committee. Marshall replied that there was hardly any liberal not listed by the "Old Dies Committee" and that the only list which he considered authentic was the Attorney General's list.

b7C

Marshall advocated passive resistance as exemplified by the recent Montgomery, Alabama, bus situation as the best method of operation in the South because the NAACP absolutely refuses to utilize force regardless of the force applied against the Negro by the Whites in the South. He stated the NAACP was surprised by the development and conditions of the Montgomery situation.

CC - Mr. Nichols
CC - Mr. Boardman
CC - Mr. Belmont
CC - Mr. Rosen

55 JUN 6 1956

14 MAY 25 1956

527

Jones to Nichols Memo

5-21-5

situation and he referred to it as a "grass roots upheaval" with which the NAACP had nothing to do. In regard to the present political campaign Marshall denied that there was any such thing as a "Negro vote" but that the Negroes should support the party with the best Civil Rights program. He stated that unless the Democrats produce more in the Civil Rights program Negroes might go Republican.

In regard to White Citizens Council, (WCC) he said that it represented a threat to the Government as a whole and that like the Ku Klux Klan, these Councils were a threat to the economic growth of the South and that in addition they controlled the state legislatures in Mississippi and Alabama and that their main reason for existence was to cut down membership and the flow of funds to the NAACP.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.



✓ 7-✓
b7C

52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Tolson

DATE 6/15/56

FROM :

L. B. Nichols *LBN*

SUBJECT:

Thurgood Marshall called me from New York on 6/15/56. He is to make a keynote address at the Annual Convention of the NAACP on Tuesday, 9/25/56. He is leaving New York on Thursday, 9/20/56. He thinks that he could do some good if in the course of his remarks he could again make the point that the communists are seeking to capitalize through infiltrating Negro organizations and that they are attempting to make points out of discriminatory matters and he thought that if there were some general items as to what the communists are doing, their stepped up organization and their line, that this could be used to good advantage. He stated that no one would know where he got the information and he wondered if I could be of any help to him. I told him that I did not know; that I would look around and would call him next week.

I think that it might be to our advantage to give him a little guidance if we can on the basis of public source and well documented material. It is suggested that the Domestic Intelligence Division see what information is readily available which I will need by Tuesday, 6/19/56.

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

LBN
(4)

RECORDED-18
EX-109

65-54
JUN 21 1956

-16
b7c

271

529

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. Rosen *R*

DATE: October 1, *b7c*

FROM: Mr. Price *JP*

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; [REDACTED]
VICTIMS UNKNOWN; THURGOOD MARSHALL,
COMPLAINANT, DALLAS, TEXAS, 9/30/56
CIVIL RIGHTS *7-1*

A. B. Caldwell of the Department at 3:45 P. M. *Sept 30, 1956* telephoned Washington Field Office and requested limited investigation in Dallas, Texas, into allegations that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] accompanied by group of armed Texas Rangers, on 9/29/56, Tyler, Texas, picked up unknown number of Negroes and transported them to Dallas for questioning in connection with their knowledge regarding a pending civil action number 885, in case of Bell vs. Ripy. SA [REDACTED] Washington Field Office, referred Caldwell's information to the Bureau

Caldwell stated Thurgood Marshall, counsel for National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), called from Dallas today stating the Negroes were transported from Tyler to Dallas without subpoenas. Supervisor [REDACTED] called Mr. Caldwell and determined the Negroes involved were students and according to Marshall the Rangers took and held them at a place unknown to their attorneys for questioning the civil case.

Mr. Caldwell stated he had talked to Warren Olney of the Department who concurred with him, Caldwell, that limited investigation be conducted as soon as possible. He requested Bureau interview Marshall for identities of persons picked up and transported by Rangers and all other facts available, and that thereafter the individuals picked up be interviewed to determine whether they were intimidated or forced to accompany officials and other information available to them. *b7c*

Following a discussion by Supervisor [REDACTED] with Mr. Rosen, Duty Supervisor [REDACTED] talked to SA [REDACTED] of the Dallas Office and instructed that Thurgood Marshall be immediately contacted and interviewed for all facts and details re identity and number of Rangers

cc: Mr. Belmont
Mr. Nichols

1-2-76669
NOT RECORDED
OCT 4 1956

ENCLOSURE
50 OCT 9 1956

b7c 5

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

b7c

involved and students picked up and for information as to how this alleged action pertained to the pending civil case in question. [redacted] was specifically instructed to submit teletype summary of information to Bureau tonight including any information in files re persons picked up, and that interview be conducted by two experienced Agents and no other investigation be conducted at this time.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this matter be further taken up with Civil Rights Unit of Department upon receipt of information from Dallas to determine what action is desired.

Newspaper clipping re "NAACP Loses First Round in Texas Injunction Fight" giving background is attached.

Enclosure [redacted]

b7c

DEC 10 1956

National Conference of Bar Examiners

820 GUARANTY BANK BUILDING
DENVER 2, COLORADO

December 4, 1956

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We are preparing a character report on
Thurgood Marshall, whose history is attached.

If your office has any information which can
be made available to the New York Character Committee
with the understanding that it will be for the confi-
dential use, we should like very much to have it.

Yours sincerely,

Attachment

ENCLOSURE

EX-108

RECORDED - 54

62-86660-17

14 DEC 28 1956

EX-108

52 JAN 3 1957

MARSHA

Born: July 2, 1908 - Baltimore, Maryland
College: Lincoln University, Pa.
September 1925 - February 1930 A.B.
Law Study: Howard University
September 1930 - June 1933 LL.B.

Admitted to the bar of Maryland October 11, 1933

Law Practice and Employment: October 1933 - October 1935
Private general practice
4 E. Redwood St., Baltimore, Md.
October 1935 - October 1936
General practice; partnership with
Warner T. McGuinn
4 E. Redwood St., Baltimore, Md.
October 1936 - December 1939
Private practice from residence and
Special work for NAACP
1838 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.
October 1936 - Present
Special counsel
National Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored
People
(gives residence in Baltimore at 1838 Druid
Hill Ave. to December 1939; since then at
409 Edgecombe Ave., New York, N. Y.)
Present office address--
107 West 43d St., New York, N. Y.

Present address: 409 Edgecombe Ave., New York, N. Y.

Applying for admission to the bar of New York

538

7 b7C
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE December 12, 1956

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL

The Bureau has received a letter dated 12/4/56 from [redacted] National Conference of Bar Examiners, Denver, Colorado, who requested any available information concerning Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in connection with his application for admission to the Bar of New York.

The Bureau has not investigated Marshall. Our files contain public source information reflecting both derogatory and favorable concerning him. Specifically, Marshall has been affiliated with the International Juridical Association, as national committeeman in 1948 and with the National Lawyers Guild as a speaker in 1948 and executive board member in 1949. Both organizations are cited by the House on Un-American Activities. He was also a sponsor in 1944 of the Federation for Constitutional Liberties, designated by the Attorney General. On October 28, 1943, Marshall received a check for \$247.75 from Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to help fight "Jim Crow." Davis is one of the national leaders of the Communist Party, USA, who were convicted in October, 1949, in New York of conspiracy for advocating the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force and violence. Other public source information indicated that since June, 1943, Marshall has publicly criticized and condemned all subversive organizations, the Communist Party and himself. He has warned the Negroes against communist infiltration of their groups. As recently as June, 1956, Marshall in his keynote address before the NAACP national convention at San Francisco, California, June 26 to July 2, 1956, warned the Association's membership against communism and the Communist Party. He urged the Association to adopt resolutions making it clear that the NAACP was strongly opposed to communism, which the Association did. Marshall has long advocated that "known communists" will be a member of the NAACP. (62-86660-5; 61-605; 6/28/56 issues "San Francisco Bulletin" and "San Francisco News" 61-3176-A)

In the past the Bureau has followed the policy (with the approval of the Attorney General) of cooperating with the National Conference of Bar Examiners by furnishing it public source and lead data for their use.

- (6)
1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Young

Enclosure

62-86660

INDEXED - 54
RECORDED - 54

EX-103

14 DEC 23 1956

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman
Re: Thurgood Marshall

b7C

and assistance in passing upon the personal qualifications of ap
for admission to the Bar. However, in this particular case, al
Bufiles reflect both favorable and unfavorable public source in
concerning Marshall, it is believed advisable that in order to c
possible future criticism and embarrassment, the Bureau should c
[redacted] that we have not investigated Marshall. Mr. Nichol
with this. Accordingly, a letter is attached instructing the SA
Denver to advise [redacted] that we have not investigated Mars

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached letter will be sent to th
Denver.

gmw
JH
10 # + [unclear]
[unclear]

[unclear]
[unclear]

3
16

As of the morning of June 20 there have been no further contacts with Mars 1, but Mr. Nichols advises Marshall will be furnished with public source information.

2 - orig & dr-
 1 - yellow
 1 - Nichols
 1 - Boardman
 1 - Belmont
 1 - Sect. tick.
 1 - [redacted]

SAC, Denver

December 19, 1956

Director, FBI (62-86660)

RECORDED - 54

THURGOOD MARSHALL

62-8116-18

b7c

EX-108

The Bureau has received a letter dated 12/4/56 from [redacted] National Conference of Bar Examiners, 520 Guaranty Bank Building, Denver, Colorado, who requested any available information concerning Thurgood Marshall special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), in connection with his application for admission to the Bar of New York.

You are instructed to personally contact [redacted] acknowledge the receipt of her letter, and advise her that the Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning Marshall.

[redacted]

(Cover memo Belmont to Boardman, 12/18/56,
 Re: Thurgood Marshall, [redacted])

b7c

REC'D-READING ROOM
 FBI

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____

MAILED 11
 DEC 19 1956
 COMM-FBI

3

52 JAN 3 1957

DEC 13

RECEIVED-SECTION 10
 64-22

537

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to 7633
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☒ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject MARSHALL, THURGOOD
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities PA; MD; DC; NY;

Re _____ Date 12/10 Searched _____
 Initials _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Wtd from Series in 62-86660 12/10/50
THURGOOD C. (BU)

NP 214-10894

THURGOOD

NP 214-1540

I 62-86660

I 62-86660-13 Summ 2/8/55

I 62-86660-5 Summ 12/15/55

I 3 Summ 10/18/47

NP 214-2722-75

NP 214-4055-9

NP 214-4198-19

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NP 61-3176-A-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

NP 61-3176-A-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Stuart
Date 12/10 Searcher [REDACTED]
NW Number [REDACTED]

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP 61-3176-A - Wash City News
NP 6/23/55; Newark Eve News
NP 7/9/55; Dallas Times Her. NP 9/30/56
Wash Star 10/10/56 NP
NP 62-21788-11
NP 62-31615-968
NP 62-101087-46-A - Dallas
Times Her. 9/25/56
NP 62-102524-3 NP
NP 62-102602-1, 2, 33 NP
NP 65-6656-A - NY Times 9/15/54
NP 100-3-3677
NP 100-3-28-1334p.54
NP 100-3-48-266p.2
NP 100-3-57-187p.13
NP 100-3-69-198p.8
NP 100-3-75-A - Wash Star 9/5/54

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall Herndon

R# _____ Date 12/10 Searcher Number _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP 100-7321-989, 1732	NP
NP 100-7801-2203, 9, VI	NP
NP 100-390596-1X	
NP 100-396631-12	
NP 105-26198-24	
NP 105-34237-92 E.O.	
NP 105-34850-25	
NP 100-52504-38	
NP 44-9947-48	
NP 44-9947-55	NP
NP 61-3176-584p.9; 1777	NP
SI 1697p 4, 18, 20, 26, 1799	
NP 100-3-75-324, 540	NP
NP 100-287374-12	
NP 61-3176-773p. 8	
NP 44-5056-1	
NP 44-415-54p. 11	40

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Howard

Date 12/10 Search
Number

b7C

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP	NP	NP
NP	110-7660-5361	5214p.14
NP	61-3176-A	Wash St. 3/31/50
NP	61-3176-576	p.14, 1240, 1547
NP	100-135-53-276	p.74
NP	100-335545-4	
NP	61-10149-2317	
NP	44-8081-5	
NP	62-9798-2738	End p.4
NP	61-3176-1212	1743, 1560, 576
NP	62-25733-151	
NP	44-7751-1	
NP	44-10894-16p.3	
SI	100-347095-17	
NP	100-24892-44	End p.4, 58, 222
NP	100-364449-22	p.39
NP	100-415676-3p.30	
NP	100-362555-1544	(4)

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Hingood

Date 12/10 Searcher
Number

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP	✓	100-7660-5282	p. 14, 5476
		NP	NP
		NP	NP
		NP	NP
NP	✓	61-7582-2378	Encl. p. 4069, 4445
NP	✓	44-4198-72	p. 36
NP	✓	100-7660-5459	5243 p. 12, 5245
NP	✓	100-7801-1321	NP 1338
NP	✓	105-37895-1	CT 100-394596-1
NP	✓	121-36261-5	
NP	✓	100-3-28-2132	p. 52
NP	✓	100-37709-11	
NP	✓	9-0-1037	
NP	✓	9-21854-5	
NP	✓	44-3207-24	
NP	✓	44-4198-28	
NP	✓	44-5056-5	
NP	✓	44-7994-1	
NP	✓	44-8081-1	

(5)

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b7c

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall Thurmond

_____ Date 12/10 Search# _____
 _____ Number _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP NP
NP 105-3725-7x2; 7x7
I 123-8534-9
NP 105-43653-1
NP 105-40707-5
NP 100-7801-1551 p. 83
NP 100-135-11-326 p. 34, 35 NP
NP 100-16-38-174 p. 29
NP 100-3-40-184 p. 23
NP 62-101087-49-A work
Star 10/24/56
NP 62-101087-46-A- 10/8/56 NP
NP 10/3/56 NP NP NP
NP 61-3176-1731, 1376, 1062 NP
NP 50-2314-1
NP 44-3363-11
NP Mrs. (SP) ⑦
PT 61-3176-A-Page 4 Vain 11/8/47

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b7C

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

R# _____ Date 12/10 Searcher _____ Number _____

FILE NUMBER

Thurgood (var)

NP 61-3176-A-~~2~~ 9/20/4

NP 61-3176-1427 p.2

Thurgood (var)

SE 100-7321-481 p107

SE 100-7321-6

NP 100-3-4-6580 p.33

NP 100-203268-1088

Thurgood (var)

NP 100-7660-2471

Thurgood (var)

NP 100-135-53-232 p12

Thurgood (var)

NP 100-135-3-159, 162 p.86

Thurgood (var)

SE

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

R# Date 12/10 Searcher
Number

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP	61-190-574	Enc. 1, p. 34
NP	61-3176-605	769 Enc. p. 9
NP	1160, 1202, 764, 585	NP
NP	61-3176-A-SW	6/6/52
ST	61-621-990	Enc. p. 17
NP	62-10087-35-A	BW 4/29/55
NP	65-6656-108	
NP	66-6200-44-441	
NP	77-49095-22	
NP	100-135-34-596	
ST	100-7321-646	p. 31
NP	100-37709-76	p. 24
NP	100-338659-5	
NP	100-380248-1	
NP	100-387295-1	
NP	100-387835-116	
NP	100-402682-A	BW 9/15/54

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-36660)

DATE: 1/4/57

FROM : SAC, DENVER (62-1277)

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL

b7c

Re Bureau letter dated December 19, 1956.

In compliance therewith, [REDACTED] National Conference of Bar Examiners, Denver, was personally contacted on December 31, 1956 and advised that the Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning MARSHALL.

- C -

2 - Bureau
1 - Denver

(3)

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Section 552a

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(b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

□ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

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